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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Weather: Sunny, very warm today;
clear tonight, Very warm tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 64-83;
Sunday 60-83. Details on page 42.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

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AND REAGAN TO LOCK UP NOMINATION

...day's consumer is...
...the sweetness and...
...nature has born...
...with it goes all the...
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Tax Breaks for the Few Hinge on Access to Power

Knowing Someone in Key Post or Hiring Influential Lawyer or Lobbyist Helps With Preferential Legislation

The following article was written by David E. Rosenbaum and is based on reporting by him and Eileen Shanahan.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18—This year, four well-to-do California business executives wanted a special provision in the tax law, one that would apparently benefit no one but them.

They retained a Los Angeles lawyer, John H. Hall, who, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy from 1972 to 1974, had worked closely with Congress in drafting tax measures.

Using the Washington connections he had made as a Government official, Mr. Hall went to Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, the ranking Republican of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax legislation in the Senate.

Senator Curtis arranged for the preferential language the businessmen wanted to be written into the tax bill that is pending before the Senate.

Although the entire Finance Committee adopted the Curtis amendment, no other senator knew the identities of the beneficiaries or understood the details of the amendment.

The incident illustrates two important points about the way Congress writes the nation's tax laws.

The first is that every big tax bill contains a number of narrowly drawn provisions such as the Curtis amendment that are designed to benefit a small number of people or companies. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, calls them "one-eyed, bearded, man-with-a-limp" provisions.

The second point is that the ability of people to have such preferential language written into a tax bill depends largely on their knowing someone in an influential position or being able to hire a lawyer or lobbyist.

Continued on Page 13, Column 1



Rumania's Nadia Comaneci, 15 years old, performing on the uneven bars during gymnastics competition in Montreal yesterday. She scored a perfect 10 in the event, the first such score in Olympics history.

Mexico Puts Troops On Patrol to Insure Safety of Tourists

By The Associated Press

TIJUANA, Mexico, July 18—Mexican officials, concerned for the lucrative American tourist business, sent armed troops on border patrol this weekend to prevent terrorist attacks and robberies.

Recent incidents along the border prompted the call for militiamen to roam along the Pacific Coast of Baja California in jeeps to thwart victimizing of United States citizens camped on the beaches.

The patrols went into action Friday evening after reports that Americans had been terrorized and robbed by armed gangs.

"The greatest danger has been during the night hours, so the patrol has been set up for after-dark duty," said Mayor Jorge Moreno Bonet of Ensenada, south of Tijuana. No new incidents were reported.

In a major incident six weeks ago, a commando-style raid was carried out at Punta Banda against six groups of California residents and a bus load of University of Illinois biology students. A pregnant woman was

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Olympic Games Started; Guyana Joins in Boycott

By STEVE CADY
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18—The African boycott of the Olympic Games picked up Caribbean support today when Guyana officially withdrew during the first day of competition. Indications were that the total withdrawal would level off at about two dozen teams involving perhaps 600 athletes.

Despite reports the International Olympic Committee might invoke sanctions against the protesters at a meeting tomorrow, no such action will be taken. Leading officials of the I.O.C. feel that disciplinary measures at this time would only damage further what they consider a "very emotional" situation.

The I.O.C., however, is not expected to try to arrange a reconciliation, since it regards the dispute as being beyond its jurisdiction.

"It's very sad," said Willi Daume of West Germany, first vice president of the I.O.C., "but we will not do much at this moment. And we have no intention of booting New Zealand out."

At issue is the presence in the Games of New Zealand, whose Government the black African leaders say has actively promoted sports ties with segregationist South Africa. Their particular grievance involves a three-month tour of South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team, a trip the Olympic protesters contend is being

partly subsidized by the New Zealand Government.

"We begged New Zealand not to send a team to South Africa after the race riots," said Jean-Claude Ganga of the Congo Republic. "But they did, and we're sorry for Canada. We must leave. What can we win more than our dignity?"

It was not clear exactly how many delegations would stay and how many would go, because each country was making its decision individually rather than collectively. But while athletes finally began playing games today, countries involved in the boycott continued playing politics.

The highlight of the first day's events was the performance of 15-year-old Nadia Comaneci of Rumania, who received a perfect 10 in the uneven parallel bars for the first such score in Olympic gymnastics history. Mike Bruner led an American one, two, three sweep in the men's 200-meter butterfly final, setting a world record.

Continued on Page 16, Column 6

BOMBINGS STRIKE 8 SPANISH CITIES

By HENRY GINGER
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, July 18—A series of bombs were exploded in eight Spanish cities yesterday and early today, damaging public buildings and monuments and injuring seven persons.

The attacks, coincided with the 30th anniversary of the start of the Spanish Civil War, a date the Government ignored and which few followers of the late Francisco Franco bothered to observe.

Bombs exploded in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Barcelona, Segovia and El Ferrol within a few hours of each other early before dawn today, injuring two persons. Five were injured in the weekend's first explosions in Vigo in Galicia yesterday.

2 Groups Blamed

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa tentatively attributed the bombings to two extreme leftist groups, the Basque organization E.T.A. and an urban guerrilla group called the Popular Antifascist Revolutionary Front.

In an informal conversation with foreign correspondents, Mr. Martin Villa acknowledged that there was no concrete evidence yet to place the blame definitively but said that the

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

BEIRUT RIGHTISTS ATTEMPT TO TAKE PALESTINIAN CAMP

Surrenders Are Reported as Fighting Steps Up in Other Lebanon Areas

DEFENDERS ARE DEFIANT

Syrians Said to Reinforce Key Border Station on Damascus Highway

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 18—Christian rightists launched a new attack on the isolated Palestinian camp of Tell Zaatar today as military activities were stepped up on several fronts.

The rightist-controlled radio reported that many Palestinian fighters and civilians at the camp surrendered and that the defenders had been driven into one corner of their positions. The radio did not repeat earlier reports that the camp had fallen.

Palestinian sources, on the other hand, said that two rightist attacks, involving 600 men as well as armor, had been repulsed and that several hundred reinforcements had reached the camp during the last few days. The camp has been under siege for 28 days.

Residential Areas Shelled

Residential areas of Moslem-controlled western Beirut were shelled by mortars today, apparently in revenge for the shelling of Christian areas outside Tell Zaatar by Palestinian and leftist-Moslem artillery.

In Cairo, Lebanon was a prime topic on the second day of talks among the chiefs of state of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, conference informants reported, Page 8.]

Heavy fighting was reported on other fronts in the city and in the mountains. Leftist newspapers charged today that Syria brought new reinforcements last night into Masnaa, the border station on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Decisive Battle Expected

There were predictions that the reinforcements were headed for the area of Aintura, a key mountain town where Palestinian and Moslem forces are blocking a road leading from Zahle, in Syrian-held eastern Lebanon, to Jureih, the "capital" of the Christian-held shorefront northeast of Beirut.

Palestinian officials such as Abu Iyad, the No. 2 man after Yasser Arafat in Al Fatah, the main Palestinian commando group, have said they expect

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Economic Meeting in Paris Deadlocked on Procedure

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 18—Developed and developing countries have reached a deadlock in their negotiations here over new international economic structures.

While neither side is as yet willing to brand the talks a failure, the disagreements weigh on the more substantive issues—could threaten a timetable already fixed for the second half of this year.

What has happened is that commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance set up by the 27 participants in the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation have failed to agree on a work schedule for meetings next September, October and November. A ministerial meeting is supposed to wrap up the conference in December.

The conference co-chairmen

Allan MacEacho, External Affairs Minister of Canada, for the developed countries, and Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Foreign Trade Minister of Venezuela, for developing countries—have been given the job of trying to break the deadlock during the summer.

The commissions had been trying to establish zones of concentration for the future work program all last week and broke up without resolving differences late Saturday night.

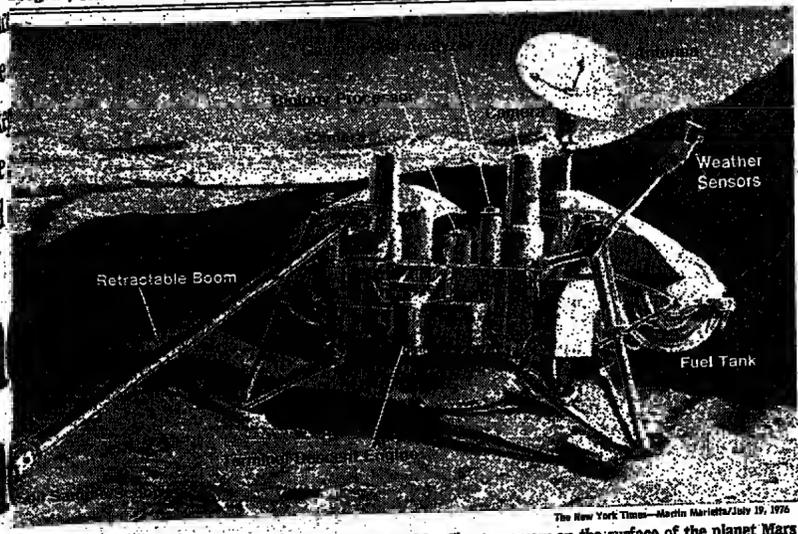
The week before, senior officials of the 27 participants had reaffirmed, in the words of a joint communiqué, the "political will" of governments to insure that the conference succeeds.

Nineteen developing countries are represented in the

Continued on Page 31, Column 1

Graham Golf Victor

David Graham of Australia won the \$60,000 first prize in the Westchester Golf Classic in Harrison yesterday. He shot a final round of 71 and finished with 272, 12 under par, for a three-stroke victory. Page 15.



Foot-long Viking lander as it could look after its expected landing tomorrow on the surface of the planet Mars

Viking 1 Prepares for Landing on Mars Tomorrow

Noble Wilford of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here.

James S. Martin Jr., the project manager, announced today.

"Everything is proceeding very well. There are no anomalies, no problems. We're in good shape for the landing."

The target for touchdown is Chryse Planitia. In particular, the Viking 1 craft will be aiming for a broad lowland region, smooth except for some shallow channels and a few small craters, at 22.4 degrees north latitude, 47.5 degrees west longitude. The area lies northeast of the spectacular Martian volcano.

reconnaissance and Earth-based radar surveys the landing site appears to mission scientists to be the smoothest and safest possible place for the landing craft to put down.

The Viking 1 spacecraft—an orbital vehicle with an attached landing craft, called the lander—rocketed into an orbit of Mars on June 19 and recon-

tered two other possible sites in the Chryse region. Both were rejected as being too cratered and rough, causing a 16-day delay and spoiling plans for a landing coinciding with the Bicentennial celebration on July 4.

But the delay resulted in the Mars landing coming on the seventh anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing of July 21, 1969.

Within minutes after the touchdown, if all goes well, the Viking 1 lander will take and transmit the first photographs from the surface of another planet. The first picture will be of one of the lander's footpads, to see how deep it sank in

'Major Break' Expected in Mass Abduction

By LES LEDBETTER
Special to The New York Times

CHOWCHILLA, Calif., July 18—Law enforcement officials here and in neighboring counties said today that they believed they would soon have a "major break" in the kidnaping of 26 local schoolchildren and their bus driver last Thursday.

Sheriff Edward Bates of Madera County released an artist's drawing of two of the three suspects based on descriptions given by two of the kidnapped children. He also released a description of a 1971 white panel van alleged to have been used to transport some of the victims to a quarry 100 miles northwest of here, including the van license plate number, 1C91414.

"For the first time, we are in a concrete position with a solid lead to follow," he said.

Jack Baugh, chief of the criminal division of the Sheriff's Department of Alameda County, where the children and their driver were found late Friday night, said that he was "very optimistic right now" of an early solution to the crime.

He said his office was waiting for a photograph and further information on one of the suspects in connection with evidence uncovered in Sonora, in Tuolumne County, 100 miles north of here.

Meanwhile, state investiga-



Sheriff Tom Houchins of Alameda County stands near opening in ground that led to the buried truck body that served as cell for 26 children and their bus driver.

Page	Page
About New York .. 26	Map to the News .. 2
Arts .. 19	Music .. 26
Business .. 29-33	Obituaries .. 24
Op-Ed .. 21	Op-Ed .. 21
Society .. 15	Society .. 15
Sports .. 15	Sports .. 15
Theater .. 23	Theater .. 23
TV and Radio .. 23	TV and Radio .. 23
Weather .. 23	Weather .. 23

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As in the Past, Politics and Athletics Mingle at Olympics

By WOLFGANG SAXON

The withdrawal of more than 20 nations from the Olympic Games that opened in Montreal over the weekend illustrates again that national pride and the glamour of championship sports sometimes force the mingling of international politics and athletics.

At its best, the influence of sports on politics has built bridges, as did the Ping-Pong diplomacy that preceded the improvement in relations between the United States and China.

At its ugliest, the intrusion of international politics on sports has taken the shape of barbarity, as it did when Arab terrorists assaulted the Israeli team and left a bloody mark on the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

Eleven Israelis, a West German policeman and five terrorists were killed in the 23 hours that began with the terrorists' assault in the Olympic Village and ended with a shoot-out at an airstrip, 20 miles away.

Riots in Mexico City The Olympic Games of 1968 in Mexico City were held against a background of student riots that took the lives of dozens of rioters, machine-gunned by the authorities.

The Games themselves were preceded that year by harsh arguments over the proposed readmission of South Africa by the International Olympic Committee. Country after country threatened to boycott the games. Black United States athletes gave the "black power salute" at award ceremonies.

It was also the year of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia to end Prague's experiment in "socialism with a



John Tannehill, of U.S. table tennis team, holds a poster of Mao Tse-tung he received when team went to China in 1971.

human face." Czechoslovak athletes were greeted with a rousing ovation as they marched into the stadium to represent their occupied country.

More recently, boycotts have been used by black countries against New Zealand for allow-

ing its athletes to compete against South African teams.

The United States pulled out of the Davis Cup competition early this month, charging that it had become too political. Only "friendly pressure" from other countries persuaded the United States Tennis Association to relent and sign a resolution to consider 1977 a "neutral year" capable of saving the existence of the competition.

While such symptoms of international bad blood do nothing to promote sportsmanship, riots among sports fans leave bloody noses that are political in the sense that they are fired by local chauvinism. And then, of course, there was the famous "soccer war" between Costa Rica and Honduras.

Contrary to some reports at the time, the war in 1983 was not really fought over soccer, a sport with a fanatical following the world over. Rather, tensions between the two countries reached a flashpoint when soccer playoffs resulted in rioting on both sides of the border.

The positive side of sports as a tool for subtle diplomacy and the saving of face came to the fore in the spring of 1971 when, at the suggestion of the Communist Party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, Chinese officials invited an American table tennis team to tour mainland China for "friendly" matches.

Aided U.S.-China Ties

The scene was the world championships in Nagoya, Japan, where Peking's players easily won the men's team title. Prime Minister Chou En-lai later told the American team their visit had opened a new era in American-Chinese relations, and the State Department voiced its pleasure at the "encouraging development."

Senator George McGovern tried a similar approach last spring in Cuba when there were some indications of a thaw in Washington's relations with Havana. On a visit to Cuba, he discussed with Prime Minister Castro, among other things, the possibility of baseball and basketball exchanges.

The South Dakota Democrat later reported that Mr. Castro was "very much interested" in the idea, but nothing came of it as American-Cuban relations slipped toward another acrimonious low as Cuban troops became involved in the civil war in Angola.

Peking has insisted for years that its athletes will join Olympic competition only if Taiwan is thrown out of the Games. One reason for the concern raised by Canada's belated action against Taiwan is the fact that the Canadian Government pledged years ago to welcome any delegation recognized by the I.O.C.—as Taiwan still is.

The Soviet Union signed the same pledge in 1974 when Moscow was chosen, over Los Angeles, as the site for the 1980 Olympics. This week, the official Soviet press rather ominously reported with approval on the Canadian default, which was an outgrowth of Canada's diplomatic and trade ties with mainland China.

Moscow has injected politics into sports on previous occa-



A masked Arab terrorist on balcony of the Israeli quarters at Munich during 1972 Olympic Games.

the tournament in that case, the Soviet Union retaliated by barring the World Cup motor rally from crossing Soviet territory.

Soccer's World Cup survived in 1938 when it was won on Italian soil by the Italian team and Mussolini turned the occasion into a celebration of the Duce and his regime. The Olympics survived Berlin in 1936 when Hitler did what he could to appropriate the Games for his own purposes.

In fact, politics were evident in 1896 when the Olympic idea was revived in Athens after a lapse of 15 centuries. The driving force behind that revival was Pierre de Coubertin, a French Baron who initially sought to keep the Germans out of the competition.

The games, whose roots are lost in ancient mythology, were first recorded in 776 B.C. when Coroebus of Elis won the great foot race on a meadow outside Olympia and was crowned with a wreath as the first recorded Olympic winner.

The games continued periodically with lofty principles inspiring participants and audiences alike. But by A.D. 394 they had sunk into such disarray that the Roman Emperor, Theodosius II, banned them by imperial decree. Not long thereafter barbarian invaders pillaged the Olympic temples.

Montreal Greet Queen, But Reservations Remain



In Montreal, a man was seized by security men as he tried to hand some papers to Queen Elizabeth II.

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18—Queen Elizabeth, who opened the Olympic Games here yesterday in her role as Canada's head of state, was received cordially but not without reservations by her Canadian subjects.

While many Canadians of British ancestry are strong monarchists, carrying on the tradition of the loyalists who moved north during the American Revolution, many Quebec officials and others have objected publicly to having the Queen officiate at the opening ceremonies.

"In this country of mixed cultures," a French-Canadian official at the Olympic press headquarters said yesterday, "it would be more appropriate to have the Canadian head of government open the Games."

Although the Queen used Canada's two official languages of French and English in declaring the Games formally opened, the official maintained that a Canadian-born head of government would better represent the melange of ethnic backgrounds that Canadians call their "cultural mosaic."

Deputy Beside Queen By the Canadian head of government she meant the Governor General, Jules Léger, who was beside the Queen at the opening ceremony. Mr. Léger, a former diplomat, is a French-Canadian. As Governor General, he is the Queen's deputy in such official functions as giving the "royal assent" to acts of the Canadian Parliament.

The custom of rotating the office between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians eases some of the tension between the two main ethnic groups. There periodically are conflicts, such as the present bitter dispute over the use of French, in addition to English, for air-traffic control over French-speaking Quebec Province.

There are some 6.5 million French-Canadians, about 28 percent of the population. The majority are concentrated in Quebec, New Brunswick and in various smaller groupings elsewhere.

According to official figures, slightly over 40 percent of the Canadian population is of British descent, with the rest coming from various other ethnic

Much of the antipathy to the British monarchy among French-Canadians dates back centuries. They refuse to use the official term of Dominion Day for the July 1 national holiday commemorating the founding of the confederation in 1867, calling it Canada Day instead.

"The French have never accepted the loss of the Plains of Abraham," said a Canadian of British ancestry, referring to the climactic battle in which Britain conquered the French territories in Canada in 1759.

Opposition to an Olympic role for the Queen was intense in nationalist circles of Quebec, where a party advocating independence for the province won slightly more than 30 percent of the popular vote in the latest provincial election.

Protests were voiced publicly by several members of the provincial Cabinet, including the minister responsible for the Olympics, Victor Goldbloom, and an array of Quebec nationalist organizations.

Nationalist Protests Mr. Goldbloom, the Minister for Municipal Affairs, said he opposed the Queen's visit because he feared repetition of an incident to which she was jeered during a public appearance in Quebec City in 1964.

Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, said in an interview at the Montreal radio station last February that he had expected that the Games would be opened by the Governor General instead of the Queen.

"We knew that this would be a very sensitive situation right from the beginning," he said. "After a lot of thought and checking of rules, we decided it would be fine for Governor Léger to open the Games."

To his surprise, he added, he learned from a newspaper that the Queen had been invited to perform the ceremonial function.

Despite the threat of demonstrations against the Queen, the current visit has gone smoothly. There was a flurry today, however, when a young man attempted to hand the Queen a piece of paper as she was leaving a church service. But after being seized by security men, he explained that he only

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Salazar's New Premier

Mario Soares

By MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times

LISBON, July 18—Mario Soares, the 51-year-old Socialist Minister of Portugal, has been named as the new premier of Portugal, replacing the authoritarian Salazar.

Mr. Soares, a former Communist and progressive Roman Catholic, took part in all the major political trials, defending opposition activists of all tendencies, from Communists and progressive Roman Catholics to Angolan nationalists.

He is not campaigning. During the three-week campaign that preceded last parliamentary elections, he visited all of Portugal's provinces, speaking at a rate of 30 to 40 miles a day. He traveled from a small village in a small car, and his chief bodyguard, his daughter, interrupted her studies for the campaign.

Mr. Soares believes in "Swahili socialism in liberty." He has been acclaimed as a man who believes in "tomorrow everything better than yesterday."

He won a plurality in the April election, to form a minority government.

He was born Dec. 12, 1924, in a family of fishermen. His father, João Soares, was a fisherman, and his mother, Oliveira Salazar, was a teacher.

At that time, Mr. Soares began to organize an underground Socialist movement.

The right-wing dictatorship had outlawed all political parties when it came to power in 1926. Most Socialists had then joined the clandestine Communist Party, which was the only opposition organization to maintain any kind of structure.

Even Mr. Soares participated in the Communist youth movement, but he quit, he says, because "the Communist Party was a dictatorship as Salazar."

As head of a loose, semi-clandestine Socialist movement, Mr. Soares toured Europe in the summer of 1967 and was received with honors by many Socialist leaders. On his return he was jailed for two months, then banished in February 1968 to Portugal's equatorial island of São Tomé.

He sent for his family and resumed law practice, but had few clients except non-paying Africans.

Suddenly, six months later, Salazar suffered a stroke, and his successor, Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, tried to begin a slow liberalization. One of his first acts was to end Mr. Soares's exile in December 1968.

But the impatient Socialist continued his crusade against the dictatorship, particularly the colonial wars, and within a year he was sent into exile again.

This time, however, he was free and in Europe. He managed to get part-time teaching jobs at the Sorbonne and the University of



Compulsive politician, enthusiastic hand-shaker. (Mr. Soares campaigning before the Parliamentary elections)

Rennes and lived in a modest studio on the Left Bank in Paris. There he wrote a book about his struggle against fascism and dreamed of returning to Lisbon.

He also built up his party organization through friends at home and among the emigrants and other exiles in Europe. At the same time, he consolidated his ties with other Socialist leaders and, in April 1973, from West Germany officially announced the creation of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

After the overthrow of the Caetano regime on April 25, 1974, he was the first political exile to return to the country, arriving April 28.

As Foreign Minister in the first revolutionary government, Mr. Soares led the negotiations for the end to the colonial wars and initiated the decolonization process.

In June 1975, Mr. Soares pulled his party out of the government in opposition to its increasing Communist domination. He organized street demonstrations and, with aid from center-left military leaders, succeeded in ousting the pro-Communist

Prime Minister, Gen. Vasco Gonçalves, last August.

On the eve of the elections in April, Mr. Soares said in an interview that his party's first governing priority would be to solve the country's economic problems, guaranteeing full employment, encouraging private initiative, reorganizing the public sector and increasing production.

"Only the Socialist Party can achieve this," he declared, "because we have the confidence of the people, close agreement with labor and good international relations."

Black Students Riot in South Africa; Third University Is Ordered Closed

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, July 18—Demonstrating students at one of South Africa's three black universities today threw a gasoline bomb into one of the main campus buildings and damaged others before being subdued by policemen using tear gas.

The incident at the University of Fort Hare was the first serious disturbance since widespread anti-Government rioting by blacks faded four weeks ago.

The university was closed indefinitely after the protest by the students against the Government's handling of the riots last month. Disturbances at that time at the two other universities for blacks caused them to be closed.

Initial reports said there had been no casualties in the night and continued sporadically until policemen moved onto the campus in force this afternoon. Apparently the police, though armed, did not open fire.

Situation Is Tense

However, the situation remained tense for hours after the main confrontation ended. A band of demonstrators fled into a student hostel, and about 150 demonstrators, whether they had surrendered or not, were still in the building.

Officials of the university, situated at Alice, 450 miles south of Johannesburg, said the trouble began when students gathered for a mass meeting to discuss last month's riots, which 174 blacks and two whites died.

The officials said they approved the gathering on the understanding that the discussions would center on proposals to establish a fund for relatives of riot victims and to suspend classes for a day of prayer.

However, the mood of the meeting was set by hand-lettered notices posted outside the university's main hall, where the discussions took place. The notices urged the students not to remain "inactive and passive" in face of Government suppression.

Notices posted elsewhere accused the 1,700 members of the student body of being "intellectual sellouts" and "wheels in the white man's machine." These apparently were references to the students' decision to return to the university last week, despite calls by black militants for a boycott.

When the meeting broke up after four hours of anti-Government speeches, some of the students went on a rampage. Windows in a number of buildings were smashed by stones and there were unsuccessful attempts to set the building house.

The university's department of fine arts and a nearby post office on fire.

This morning, after a request for another mass meeting was refused, the violence resumed. University officials said that about 150 demonstrators streamed across the campus, stoning cars and buildings. At the height of the violence, a 500-gallon gasoline tank was tossed into the university's Great Hall, setting it afire.

When campus policemen failed in their attempts to quell

the violence, the acting rector of the university, A. J. Coetzee, summoned the police. Mr. Coetzee, who is white, said later that the move had been "unavoidable and necessary" to prevent loss of life and irreparable property damage.

Mr. Coetzee announced subsequently that the university would close indefinitely. The decision meant that all three black universities are now shut since the other two—the University of the North at Turfloop and the Northern Transvaal and the University of Zululand, at Empangeni in Natal Province—were closed after disturbances that broke out during the rioting last month.

Agitation Cited

The University of Fort Hare, which is on the border of the Ciskei "homeland," about 45 miles west of the coastal city of East London, in Cape Province, was not in session when the rioting broke out.

The upheaval on the campus came less than three days after the Government took steps to deter a fresh outbreak of violence in the black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, where the rioting was concentrated. Citing "agitation" among students, it postponed the reopening of schools in the townships, which were to have reconvened on Tuesday.

The Government also invoked new powers that permit the detention of anyone considered a threat to public order, and extended a ban on outdoor meetings. The police concede that the new detention powers have been used, but refused to say how many arrests have been made.

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Russians Seeking to Counter Disunity of Talks in East Berlin

By DAVID K. SHPLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 18—As a counterpoint to the conflicts in European Communism, the Soviet Union has been attempting to strengthen its ties with the foreign parties that it already dominates, especially those in Eastern Europe. The effort, which has grown more pronounced as nationalist trends and electoral politics have driven some of the Western European Communists, among them the Italians and the French, to the periphery of Moscow's ideological orbit.

The Soviet interest in structuring durable political and economic links with Eastern Europe has been particularly visible in the two and a half weeks since the display of Communist disunity in East Berlin, where the heads of 29 European parties gathered for a two-day meeting that had been carefully negotiated for two years.

The conference became a forum for diversity as Italian, Yugoslav, Frenchmen and Spaniards delivered speeches rejecting Moscow as the repository of inflexible ideology, and as the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, being faced with increasing recalcitrance, disclaimed any pretensions of dominating the international movement. The conference issued a document that certified each party's right to pursue its own road to socialism and omitted the slogans "Marxism-Leninism" and "proletarian internationalism," concepts with pro-Soviet connotations.

Meeting of Comecon
Having paid that price to keep the divergent parties together, the Russians turned inward, in a sense, toward the focus of their strongest international influence. They convened a meeting of Comecon, the Soviet bloc's economic organization, to push ahead with plans for the integration of the East European and Soviet economies.

The session, also held in East Berlin, approved the main elements of an ambitious project to link the Soviet and East European electric power grids by 1980. Comecon also announced that the member states' economic plans would be coordinated over the next 15 years—a project that a Western economist said might eventually create "a sort of super-economy, an international division of labor," deepening the reliance of the East Europeans on Soviet raw materials.

Then, a few days after the meeting, an agreement was signed in Moscow for Comecon countries to pool scientific efforts in the study of outer space. Anatoly Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of sciences, promised that the members would one day

SOVIET SAYS CARTER VIOLATES '75 ACCORD

MOSCOW, July 18 (Reuters)—A Soviet commentator today accused Jimmy Carter of violating the spirit of the European Security Conference held last year in Helsinki.

In one of the more critical commentaries to appear here about Mr. Carter, Mikhail Domogatskiikh, a columnist in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, quoted him as having said that the United States should exert economic pressure on the Soviet Union to achieve foreign policy goals, and should encourage its allies to do the same.

"Carter in this case ignores the fact that this statement is an attempt to interfere in the affairs of other states, which has nothing in common with the spirit of Helsinki," the Soviet commentator said.

"Past years have shown that the fruitfulness of Soviet-American relations depends first of all on the Sincerity and good will of the American side, and not on futile attempts to dictate to the Soviet Union or other Socialist countries," he wrote.

Like other Soviet commentators Mr. Domogatskiikh attributed Mr. Carter's success partly to the fact that he was something of a new unknown quantity in United States politics.

A Soviet Carrier Enters Mediterranean First Time
ANKARA, Turkey, July 18 (Reuters)—The 40,000-ton Kiev, regarded in the West as the Soviet Union's first aircraft carrier, sailed through the Bosphorus today for its first appearance in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union gave advance notice to Turkey of the Kiev's passage, describing the vessel as "antismarine cruiser number 860." A Turkish Government statement said that the passage had not violated the 1936 Montreux Agreement governing naval movements through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Diplomatic sources reported that the Kiev was not fully operational, having no aircraft on board. According to the latest issue of Jane's Fighting Ships, the Kiev is designed for both vertical-take-off-and-landing aircraft and helicopter operations.

In the long run, the entry of the Kiev into the Mediterranean could mean a significant shift in the naval balance of power

have astronauts of their own to fly in Soviet spacecraft.

Beside the Soviet Union, Comecon consists of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Cuba as full members. In varying degrees they are already quite dependent on the Soviet Union for oil and other commodities, which they get at well below world prices.

The dependence is destined to grow. Many Comecon states are entering projects in which they supply the Soviet Union with machinery and even labor to build some of its processing plants and pipelines, winning in return the right to buy the products, among them cellulose, asbestos, natural gas and iron ore, at reduced prices for the next 15 to 20 years. It is an arrangement that appears more and more attractive as worldwide inflation advances.

Main Guarantor: Army
Moscow is clearly counting on the expanding economic relations to bring continued political stability and allegiance in the bloc, although the main guarantors remain the 31 infantry and tank divisions in Eastern Europe and still-fresh memories of the Soviet repression of liberation in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Western diplomats here doubt that Mr. Brezhnev's show of flexibility at the East Berlin conference would preclude another Soviet invasion to crush political deviation, but there has been considerable speculation about the effect of the increasingly vocal Communist heresy in the West on East European orthodoxy.

Some Western analysts here believe that the Soviet endorsement of polycentrism may widen the limits of acceptable debate in the bloc. Rumania has long been a strong dissident, particularly in certain spheres of foreign policy. In addition, according to diplomats' reports, the Comecon session saw some restiveness on the part of Poland and Hungary, which complained that they were not getting enough raw materials from the Russians.

The Hungarians asked for price reductions on Soviet raw materials and the Rumanians reportedly balked at supranational controls over a power grid.

A prominent Soviet historian speculated privately that the new atmosphere manifest at the East Berlin meetings worked against the likelihood of a Soviet invasion to halt a deviant development in the bloc as the government concerned remained Communist. Though that would mean no repetition of Czechoslovakia, he predicted, an outright revolt such as that

in Hungary in 1956 would probably be put down.

Nothing in the Soviet press these days conveys any sense of alarm about the prospect of ideological or political erosion, but, rather, a continued, steady effort to hold doctrine in place and to limit the effect of the other parties on the internal affairs of the Soviet party.

The most severe passages of the dissident speeches in East Berlin were excised from the abbreviated texts printed by the Communist Party newspapers, Pravda, and the phrases "Marxism-Leninism" and "proletarian internationalism" reappeared in its authoritative analyses of the party meeting.

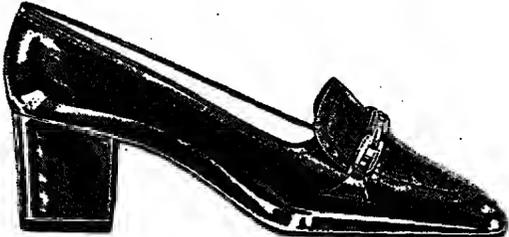
Furthermore, Pravda managed to find enough agreement

among the diverse parties to justify renewed calls for "the unity of international Communism" and "solidarity of action." This appeared to indicate not just an attempt to paper over differences but also a genuine hope that Moscow, by its conciliatory posture, had moved toward reducing frictions in the European movement.

Soviet influence is still felt strongly in many of the parties' basic policy positions, especially on foreign affairs. The conference document underscored the points of accord: That peace and coexistence can improve Communist changes for gaining power, that Israel should relinquish lands captured in 1967, that North Korea should be sup-

ported "in its struggle for peaceful and democratic development of the country." Two weeks ago Communists echoed position in condemn raeli raid on Ugan Air France jet plan The Russians, the valoped what some view as a two-tiered flexibility for the n parties and orthodox close allies.

"As they are soft have a better influ ropean diplomat ob gressive dogmatism them nowhere, an knows that. But rules applying to th not changed.



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BINGS STRIKE SPANISH CITIES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Groups were probably re-
 le because of the pros-
 at they would not be in-
 in a political amnesty
 d yesterday by the
 nent.

Madrid, the central head-
 s of the National Move-
 re political organization
 old regime, was rocked
 osions that damaged its
 and buildings around it
 A.M. today. Shortly
 d bombs went off on
 nd floor of the Ministry
 e and injured two night
 n. Two floors of the
 headquarters of the
 Syndicate organiza-
 Movement's economic
 de-union group, were
 destroyed by explo-
 car park for official
 files, a private book-
 d the headquarters of
 ucate organization for
 nce of Madrid were
 in minutes of each
 arting late last night.
 ed on Madrid streets
 highways outside were
 with incendiary de-

Simultaneous Attacks

Barcelona, Bilbao and
 , which is near Bil-
 bs went off in Syndi-
 quarters just before
 almost the same time
 bombs and incendi-
 es damaged the local
 ers of the National
 a courthouse, a de-
 store and a bank.
 via, to the west of
 monument to an ex-
 hist of the 1930's,
 Redondo, was dam-
 three bombs, while in
 the birthplace of
 Galicia, a monument
 n who died fighting
 s attacked.

first explosions in
 y blasts damaged
 arters of the Syndi-
 ization in the middle
 y yesterday. Of the
 s injured, two were
 ert.

ther explosions took
 after the buildings
 to the public for the
 which suggested that
 had been placed yes-
 rning and set with

Vigo attack, a num-
 al leftist opposition
 nounced it as a
 on" by the extreme
 demanded an investi-
 t the Interior Minis-
 tery. Amnesty had
 attacks such as took
 the monument to
 met in El Ferrol
 er have been carried
 right.

Reconciliation Move

Explosions shattered a
 relative political
 n Spain that began
 efore with a Govern-
 ent that sought
 and collaboration
 ll political forces
 partial amnesty for
 oners and the build-
 ocratic institutions.
 ernment said that
 k King Juan Carlos
 an amnesty for of-
 political nature ex-
 crimes of violence
 ions. This would ex-
 t the amnesty a
 er of terrorist acts
 hundreds of mem-
 A. and of the Anti-
 nt are in prison
 al or serving sen-

Amnesty Received

al statement had
 favorably received
 other issued since
 of Franco last
 and the restoration
 urchy. Amnesty had
 ve demand of the
 s necessary prelim-
 fresh political start.
 about amnesty have
 lary strong in the
 on. Last September,
 anco ordered two
 ers and three mem-
 s Antifascist Front
 firing squads while
 d sentences of six
 e imprisonment for
 of policemen and

terrorist attacks re-
 ories of the violence
 ared from time to
 Franco's rule and
 Spaniards appeared
 ould now disappear
 ore liberal chief of
 Juan Carlos.
 le, a few hundred
 ollowers of Franco
 t Roman Catholic
 orning in the basi-
 alley of the Fallen
 ument Franco built
 adrid for the Civil

High Court Dooms Anti-Regime Plot

Bangladesh, July 18
 A special military
 sentenced to death
 of a plot to over-
 Government . of
 the official press
 orted today.
 il. Mohammad Abu
 nder of the National
 urty, was sentenced
 y a five-man mili-
 the agency said.
 party leaders were
 o life imprisonment
 thers were given
 ns. Four of them
 in their absence.
 ose convicted were
 m and seven were
 Seventeen persons
 ted in the secret

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 shirt and black silk taffeta
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ity of Talks in
 wton Elkins
 new T-strops



Mexico Uses Troops to Insure Safety of Tourists

MORE FLEE HO IN MEXICO'S F.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
 threatened with a machete held to her throat.
 Mayor Moreno Bonet said that at least two million American tourists have visited beaches at Ensenada alone each year. There have been only a few attacks but, he said, "the amount of negative publicity and fright these attacks generate is more damaging to tourism than any other factor."
 The victimizing appears to be but a small part of an increasingly ugly mood along the border.
 Last Thursday night, a series of fires, believed to have been set deliberately, sprang up along the American side of the barbed wire that separates Tijuana and San Diego. When San Diego firemen arrived, people in Tijuana greeted them with a barrage of bricks, rocks, bottles and garbage.
 As the United States cele-

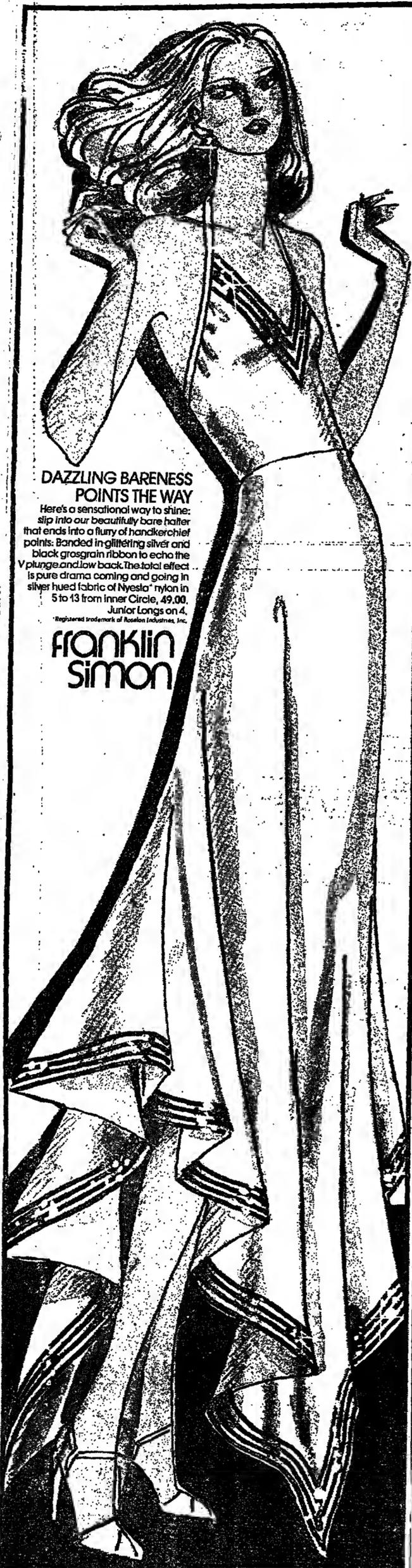


The New York Times/July 19, 1976
 The Ensenada resort area has been hit by crime.

and assassination attempts against Mexican border police by a terrorist group known as the 23rd of September Mexican Communist League. The Border Patrol previously had given Mexico three other dates on which there might be attacks. None occurred.
 Warnings Taken Seriously
 Mexico took the warnings seriously. "When you are told it's going to rain, you wear a raincoat," said Lieut. Col. Vicente Osorio Hernandez of the Mexican Army's Fifth Battalion. "Reportedly, the 23rd of September group is closely associated with production of marijuana and its transportation into the United States. Informants say that members of the group have been exchanging marijuana for M-16 rifles stolen from United States military installations."
 The drug problem accounts for some of the tension along

the border. For instance, an agent of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration was wounded Friday when bullets riddled a Tijuana hotel where a heroin transaction was believed to be taking place.
 One Mexican man reportedly died in the gunfire and five other persons were wounded, but both the Drug Enforcement Administration in San Diego and the Mexican police refused to say who was dead and who had been wounded besides the D.E.A. man. They would not disclose whether any arrests had been made.
 Mexicans are angered over still another border problem. Fought on the United States side of the border, dressed in Mexican police uniforms have been smuggling Mexicans who are smuggled into the United States as they cross the border. There have been a number of such incidents in recent weeks.

MEXICO CITY, July 18—Flooding continued coastal regions of Mexico by this evening more than 1,000 persons had fled mudslides in Tamaulipas states. The the Panuco River toward Mexico's Gulf of Mexico. Unusually heavy rains swept north to south for it devastating the coasts of Tamaulipas and Oaxaca and causing damage other states. An estimated 22 persons have been killed in floods, and some 22 people have been left homeless. The rain stopped in most of the state and the weather served that two tropical storms in the Pacific and Diana, no longer reached the mainland.



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Worried by Third World's Move to Restrict Flow of News

RE CARMOY
 movement appears
 way by third-world
 American countries
 restrict the free
 reporting in and
 areas and events
 exclusively with
 controlled informa-
 tion.
 is called "develop-
 ment" by those
 it. Its rationale
 of its adherents
 news about devel-
 opment comes from
 news agencies and
 is distorted.
 goes on to state
 which justifies
 organizations—
 way to report
 economic and
 ment of these
 ously is to have
 on come directly
 governments them-

ing Watched
 is being closely
 umber of press
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 concerned with
 formation such as
 and the Anti-
 league of B'nai
 ve toward devel-
 opment is produc-
 ion of "extreme"
 the words of
 associate pub-
 lishers Herald, who
 of the executive
 of the Inter-Ameri-
 can Press Associa-
 tion and of
 s Freedom Com-
 e most recent
 ern was a reso-
 lution by 58 devel-
 oping countries
 which met in
 form a pool of
 news. The news
 n most of these
 wned by govern-
 ment-controlled
 by them.
 government-con-
 trolled news
 hich would rep-
 resent events
 , would then be
 the coverage
 uted by West-
 ern news agen-
 cies, such as The
 New York Times
 and
 the United Press
 and
 the Associated
 Press.
 The United Press
 is a subsidiary
 of the American
 International
 Group, which is
 controlled by
 the American
 International
 Group.
 The original directive for the
 UNESCO guidelines was pro-
 posed by the Soviet Union and
 Cuba in 1972. Reports
 from Costa Rica
 further defining these guide-
 lines were given at meetings in

the purpose of forming "mass
 communications policies." The
 conference, from July 12 to 21
 has become the source of con-
 troversy because papers sub-
 mitted in preparation for it
 included the following alterna-
 tives:
 "Government-run news agen-
 cies "exclusively empowered"
 to disseminate information from
 outside the country.
 "Legal measures that would
 permit the arrest of corres-
 pondents from international
 press organizations if their
 newspapers or wire services
 published anything critical of
 the country where the corre-
 spondent was stationed.
 "Nationalization of indepen-
 dent print and broadcast
 news."
 When this information was
 made public earlier this month,
 UNESCO replied that these
 measures did not represent its
 policy but were simply the
 views of experts who had pre-
 pared papers for the San Jose
 meeting. However, the Inter-
 American Press Association,
 which met with members of
 the United Nations agency in
 San Jose, issued a statement
 saying that despite its dis-
 claimer, UNESCO's tendency
 to recommend official commu-
 nications policy that could
 undermine freedom of the press
 remains unchanged.
 "The highest authorities of
 UNESCO have repeatedly stated
 that it is not their intention to
 limit or undermine freedom of
 expression," the statement went
 on to say. "It is clear, however,
 that freedom of expression
 means one thing to UNESCO
 and another to the Inter-Ameri-
 can Press Association."
 Although there does not seem
 to be an overt connection be-
 tween the New Delhi meeting
 and the meeting sponsored by
 the United Nations agency, con-
 sidering the stated purposes of
 the San Jose session was to set
 up "national communications
 policy guidelines" in Latin Amer-
 ica that could be a model for
 African and Asian nations.
 Parallel Language Noted
 "The language used in Delhi
 and the language in the back-
 ground papers for UNESCO are
 parallel—the exact arguments,
 the same phrases, the same re-
 ferences to 'cultural imperi-
 alism,' which is strictly a Marx-
 ist approach to journalism,"
 said Leonard R. Sussman, ex-
 ecutive director of Freedom
 House.
 The original directive for the
 UNESCO guidelines was pro-
 posed by the Soviet Union and
 Cuba in 1972. Reports
 from Costa Rica
 further defining these guide-
 lines were given at meetings in

Bogota, Colombia, in 1974 and
 in Quito, Ecuador, in 1975.
 This year's meeting was
 scheduled to have been held in
 Quito, but was called off after
 some Latin American journal-
 ists protested that government
 control of the press was im-
 plicit in background papers be-
 ing circulated to participants.
 One of the most threatening
 aspects of all of this, according
 to Mr. Sussman, is that "there
 is now a sense of regional soli-
 darity on the issue so that the
 left and the right now have one
 thing in common—they know
 how to repress the press."
 "This is the one thing we fear
 so much," he said. "The one
 thing they will always have in
 common will be that they will
 not want to see the A.P. and the
 U.P.I. have the role they now
 have."
 The A.P. and the U.P.I. said
 that whereas a lot of general
 allegations had come out of the
 New Delhi meeting and during
 the preparations of the UNESCO
 meeting, neither press agency
 had been approached directly
 with specific criticisms about
 its coverage.
 "We have for years been
 criticized for alleged failure to
 present views of the local gov-
 ernments in the ways they
 would like them presented,"
 said Roderick W. Beaton, the
 U.P.I. president.
 "But I can't see for the life
 of me how the kind of thing
 they are now proposing could
 have any credibility," he said.
 "The information that would be
 sent out would be sent into a
 pool by governments and then
 distributed. It would essential-
 ly be propaganda. But the thing
 that disturbs us most is the
 UNESCO sponsorship—they are
 going against the United Na-
 tions Charter."
 Wes Gallagher, president and
 general manager of the A.P.,
 pointed out that "these na-

tionalization talks have gone on
 sporadically for years now and
 nothing much ever seems to
 come of them."
 "First of all, when you get
 to forming a news service
 you're talking about millions of
 dollars," he said. "Then, if two
 national news services get
 together and give their govern-
 ment's version of the news,
 what happens if they get into
 a dispute? Country A's reports
 are out going to be very well
 received in Country B."
 Statement by Reuters
 Gerald Long, managing di-
 rector of Reuters, said:
 "We welcome anything that
 would increase the flow of in-
 formation within regions of the
 world and between those re-
 gions. If the idea behind these
 projects is to increase the flow
 of information, then we wel-
 come them."
 "I think it is a pity that each
 time these countries meet to
 discuss these projects some of
 the participants, usually the
 same ones, begin by attacking
 those organizations which al-
 ready distribute information
 around the world."
 "I consider these attacks to
 be largely rubbish. It is said
 that existing world news or-
 ganizations are poisoning the
 minds of nonaligned countries.
 "If the amount of informa-
 tion from world news organiza-
 tions reaching the citizens of
 those countries were known,
 it would be seen that there is
 not enough of it to poison
 anyone's mind. The only peo-
 ple who see large amounts of
 such news services are pre-
 sumably government ministers
 and officials, and I would ex-
 pect them to be secure against
 any sort of outside influence."
 The threat to freedom of in-
 formation comes at a time
 when much of the third world
 is joining the Communist na-

tions and closing itself off from
 critical inquiry. Entry visas for
 journalists are no longer a
 matter of routine in many
 countries and are often de-
 pendent on what a nation re-
 gards as a positive attitude to
 its policies.
 Once in the country, the
 foreign correspondent often
 finds that he is denied access
 to sources of information and
 that he is not allowed to visit
 areas where there are critical
 situations or unrest.
 One New York Times corres-
 pondent, for instance, went to
 Tanzania to write an article
 about the Tanzanian approach
 to development. He was told
 on arrival that he should have
 submitted his precise program
 in writing so that a special
 government committee could
 rule on his request.
 He was told that he could
 not leave the capital and that
 he would be unable to see any
 government officials. The sole
 official contribution to his
 piece was a collection of the
 speeches of President Julius K.
 Nyerere. The most recent of
 the speeches was three years
 old.
 UNESCO Aide Replies
 SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July
 18 (AP) — the director general
 of UNESCO says a charge by
 the Inter-American Press As-
 sociation that a UNESCO con-
 ference here is aiding groups
 trying to gag the free press is
 a case of seeking "freedom of
 expression for themselves with-
 out allowing others to express
 themselves."
 Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal,
 added in an interview this
 weekend: "The UNESCO position
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 UNESCO is in favor of total
 freedom of information."

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3 ARAB LEADERS CONTINUE PARLEY

Lebanon Fighting Reported to Be Central Issue

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times
CAIRO, July 18.—The leaders of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan discussed inter-Arab problems and other matters today in their second day of talks in Saudi Arabia, Egyptian sources reported tonight.
The Egyptian Government news agency reported that the talks had been held in a "brotherly spirit" and it was understood that the Egyptian War Minister and the Sudan's Chief of Staff had taken part in a separate meeting today with Saudi Arabia's Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, Prince Saud, in the Saudi diplomatic capital, Jidda.
Details of what, if any, decisions have been taken in the talks have not been disclosed. But a Saudi Government radio broadcast monitored in Amman, Jordan, and relayed here, said today that an important joint communiqué would be issued tomorrow concerning "the present situation that the Arab world is experiencing," in the name of the three leaders, President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, and President Gaafar al-Nimeiry of the Sudan.
The two Presidents arrived in Jidda, which lies across the Red Sea from Egypt, yesterday at the invitation of the Saudi King. The two had been conferring in Alexandria about the recent abortive coup attempt in the Sudan, which both Egypt and the Sudan have said was supported by the radical government of Libya. Libya has denied the charge.
Though much of the high-level conferences between Arab leaders has been fruitless in recent weeks, considerable importance is attached here to the present talks, and there is widespread speculation that they might lead to some sort of pact between the three nations.
The talks, which are expected to end tomorrow, concentrated today on the situation in Lebanon and the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon according to the informants here.
As fighting in Lebanon continued today, a political advisor to the Arab League, Hassan Sabri el-Kholl, said here that the small pan-Arab peace force in Lebanon under the League's aegis would not take up new positions in Beirut in the absence of an effective cease-fire. Mr. el-Kholl, an Egyptian, who was quoted by the Egyptian Government news agency, left for Damascus today to continue the League's efforts to ease the Lebanon situation.

Foes Press Palestinians' Camp in Beirut

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

the next decisive battle to come in that area.
Many Lebanese in the Moslem-controlled area of western Beirut were still expressing fears touched off Friday by an announcement by the United States Embassy that it was organizing a new evacuation of foreign citizens. The announcement coincided with a spate of rumors predicting an imminent full-scale attack on western Beirut by the Syrians and right-wing Christians.
American officials deplored the coincidence today but denied staunchly that the embassy had acted on any information indicating an imminent Syrian-Christian attack. Most political figures in the Moslem-held areas say they do not accept the denial.
Such diverse figures as Raymond Edde, a pro-Western, Maronite Christian conservative, and Kamal Jumblatt, the head of the leftist-Moslem alliance, have accused the United States of a role in a "Syrian-Israeli plot" to destroy the Palestinian forces and divide Lebanon between Syria, Israel, and a rightist-Christian rump state.
A Palestinian spokesman called the American evacuation announcement an "act of psychological warfare" aimed at "destabilizing" the Moslem-held areas of the country.
A new "front," made up of



The camp at Tell Zaatar came under new attack.

Syrian and Palestinian representatives.
A P.L.O. spokesman said the mediation, conducted by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud of Libya, failed because of a Syrian refusal to withdraw from Sofar, a mountain village on the Damascus highway 13 miles from Beirut, and from the southern inland town of Jezzine.
The Palestinians had asked for a Syrian withdrawal from both these positions as a condition for the start of talks, the P.L.O. spokesman, Farouk Kaddoumi, said in a radio broadcast.
The Syrian units in Jezzine withdrew last week from the hills overlooking the port city of Sidon. At Jezzine, they are still within artillery range of the port.
Mr. Kaddoumi struck a conciliatory note in speaking of Palestinian aims in Lebanon, however. He said the Palestinian presence here was subject to agreements between the Lebanese authorities and the overall Palestinian grouping. This was apparently a reference to the so-called Cairo agreements between Lebanon and the organization.
The Syrians and Lebanese have charged that the P.L.O. refused to apply these agreements. Any future negotiation would have to focus on definition and enforcement of such Lebanese-Palestinian pacts.

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Schmidt Says Israeli Raid Aided Drive on Terrorism

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany said today that the Israeli raid into Uganda to rescue hostages of a hijacking had aided efforts to halt international terrorism.
The Chancellor, who was interviewed for ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," had discussed terrorism with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his three-day visit to the United States.
"What other course was left open to the Israeli Government?" Mr. Schmidt said in the interview. "I don't see any other course, given the situation they were in. I think they did a very intelligent and effective job on that."
"The whole incident," he went on, "has cast so much light internationally on international terrorism that the prospect for a new intent, a new energy in the world to solve that problem in unison and in cooperation has been enhanced."

10 Injured by Bomb Blast in Bus in Tel Aviv Suburb

TEL AVIV, July 18 (Reuters)—Ten persons were injured when a bomb exploded in a bus in a northern suburb of Tel Aviv today, the police said.
Seven were Israelis and three were Arab workers traveling to jobs in Israel from towns on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, according to the police. Unconfirmed reports said a dozen Arabs had been detained for questioning.
One of the injured persons was seriously hurt.
The bus was carrying one hundred passengers.

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...of Mars near its equator is driest and therefore less hospitable to life. The alternative site for the second landing is a short distance south of the equator and close to the giant canyon...

...were used in the Viking mission's original planning. The new pictures, however, are far clearer and more detailed, leading to some of the problems of recent days. Attention has focused on features that seem to have been formed by great floods like the prehistoric Spokane Flood that created the scablands of the state of Washington.

...ing site is 400 miles wide and thousands of miles long. Where craters eight or 10 miles wide rose in the path of this flood. Because there is no external control over the lander once it is detached, its landing site cannot be precise. Rather, the instrument in a long-tapering lander on the downstream side. The headwaters of these deluges lie to areas where many miles lie to areas where many miles lie to areas where many miles...

...site selectors have focused their attention. As Dr. Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona put it, "Where it doesn't look like the moon, we worry." They do not, however, want to land where there is no granular surface material that can be picked up by the sampling scoop for biological and chemical analysis.

...what develops with the first lander. On the basis of Mariner photographs the original site was picked in a flood-swept area and a festive landing on July 4 was scheduled. It seemed blanketed with water or wind-deposited material. However, in the clearer Viking pictures it looked considerably more rugged.

...As James S. Martin, Jr., the project director, said about the hazards of Tuesday's landing, despite all the photography and radar sweeps, "we really don't know what's there." The landing area, he said, may prove to be as smooth and free of obstacles as the huge parking lot at the nearby Rose Bowl on a weekday. Or, he said, "it may depend in large measure on be like Jan. 1."

...The scale of the channel swept out on Mars is vast. The scale of the channel swept out on Mars is vast. The scale of the channel swept out on Mars is vast. The scale of the channel swept out on Mars is vast.

...The area is not entirely smooth, but the ridges that crisscross the region seem like those on lunar seas whose sides collapsed area seems to have released a torrent that swept into another collapsed feature. One line of attack has been studied for Tuesday's land-

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Tampa/St. Pete	190	152
West Palm Beach	198	158
Sarasota/Bradenton	200	160
Fort Myers	204	163
Daytona Beach	178	142

Roundtrip from New York to:	Regular Nightcoach Fare	National Birthday Nightcoach Fare Thru Dec. 18, 1976
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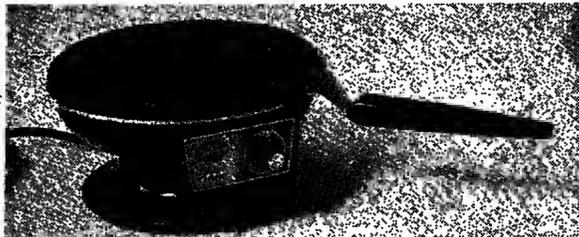
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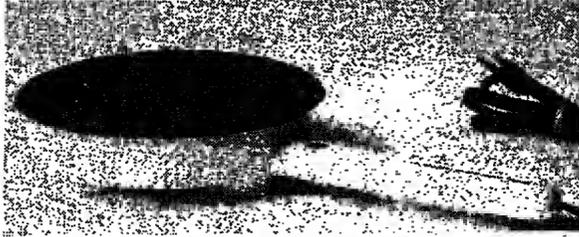
Thomas

...of Mars near its equator is driest and therefore less hospitable to life. The alternative site for the second landing is a short distance south of the equator and close to the giant canyon...

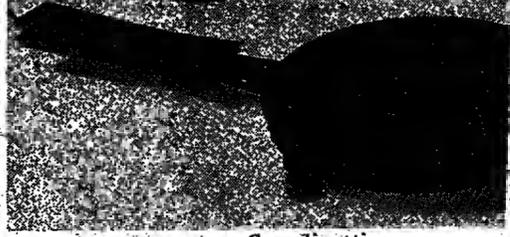
Crepe Pans: 'Easy Method' Can Be More Trouble Than It's Worth



Sunbeam M'sieur Crepe



Contempra



Grandinetti

By MIMI SHERATON

If you don't know that crepes are the latest food fad, it's only because you haven't been looking. Restaurants with menus based entirely on these thin French pancakes are proliferating and being franchised around the country. Cookware departments are awash with crepe pans ranging in price from \$5 to \$95, many of them merely ordinary skillets renamed to cash in on the new wave of popularity.

Crepe cookbooks and easy-to-use mixes are beginning to come to market. At a recent party introducing an electric crepe maker made by Contempra Industries, Walter Nachtigal, the company's executive vice president dubbed his product "an entertainment device" and predicted there would be one million electric crepe pans sold in this country during the second half of this year, and between 5 and 10 million next year.

Upsurging and far outdistancing the erstwhile rage for quiches, crepes have much the same appeal. Both are relatively inexpensive "holders" that dress up even the plainest (and, all too often, the most inferior) ingredients. What's more, both are FRENCH and so must be fancy. Crepes are less expensive to make than the quiche pastry shell, and are less fragile. They can be frozen and so kept on hand to be filled at the last minute, and they are versatile enough to make appetizers, entrees or desserts.

At their best, crepes are made from scratch with eggs, flour, milk and some other liquid that is usually water, but which may also be meat stock or wine, depending on the final use. Some form of fat is needed for smoothness and tenderness. Though many recipes call for vegetable oil both in the batter and to grease the pan, melted butter imparts a far better flavor. Salt, white pepper and a grating of fresh nutmeg are desirable additions, unless, of course, the crepes are to be dessert, in which case a little sugar is all that is needed, though other suitable seasonings can be included.

The most satisfactory crepe recipe I have found is as follows:

- 4 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 3/4 cup water
- 1 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1/2 Dash each of white pepper and nutmeg

1. Combine eggs, milk, water, flour and salt, and mix, either in a blender or with a rotary mixer. If using a blender, scrape down sides of jar after a minute or two and blend for another

two minutes or until all flour disappears. Add whatever flavorings you like. Strain into a bowl and let stand in the refrigerator for two hours so flour absorbs as much liquid as possible.

2. Heat a crepe pan and brush it with clarified butter. For each crepe, pour in 1/4 cup batter, tipping and rotating pan as you do so until bottom is evenly coated. In two to three minutes the first side should be golden brown. Flip or turn with a spatula and brown the second side.

The temperature of the pan is an important factor in this regard. If it is too hot, the batter will sizzle and form ripples the second it hits the pan, resulting in unsatisfactory crepes. If the pan is too cool, the batter slips around without taking shape, but will eventually cook as the pan heats, although the end result will be tough.

If crepes have earned a reputation for being difficult to make, it is because of the tipping and rotating motion that must be done the instant the batter hits the pan, before it has set. But that technique is not really difficult to master, and once learned, is rarely lost. It's a good idea to practice when you do not have to serve the crepes to guests. One batch of batter should be all that's needed to enable you to master the skill.

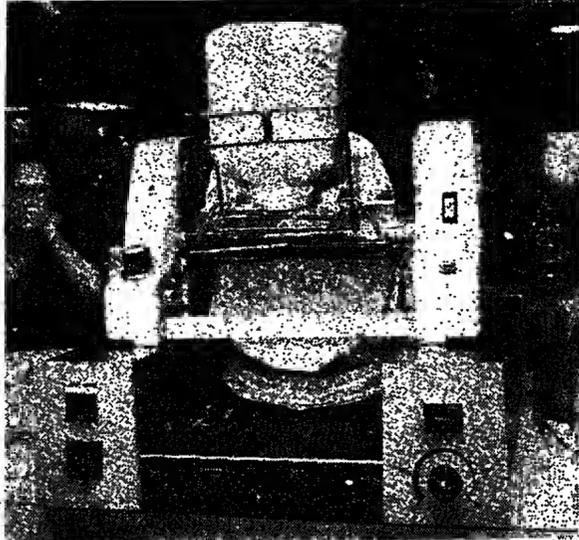
Because the uninitiated are scared off by this motion, the inverted pan has become popular, requiring only that it be dipped into batter, then turned upright and cooked.

But at the press party introducing the new Contempra pan, not one of a dozen or so food editors and writers trying the pan for the first time succeeded. All needed at least three attempts to get the knack.

The problem with all dipping pans is the angle at which they are slid into and taken out of the batter. If it is not correct, air bubbles form as the pan is withdrawn, causing holes in the final crepe. In addition, unless the pan is at the right temperature—in most cases as chancy as when using the conventional crepe pan—it picks up either too much or too little batter, so crepes are too thick or too thin.

Furthermore, the batter runs off the sloping edges of the inverted pans, so the edges of the crepes are too thin and brittle and splinter when rolled. Because these pans are coated with Teflon or some other non-stick substance, they produce a slick, tough finish on the crepes which makes them less pleasant than those with the puffed, spongy texture the sheet iron pans produce.

As a final drawback to the dipping



Magicrepe by Seb

method, the inverted pans are supposed to cook the crepes on both sides at once. It is not intended that they be turned and browned on the second side, which would be a difficult feat since they have taken the shape of the pan. Unlike the conventional crepes, which have two golden brown sides, the inverted products become soggy when filled because the uncooked inside gets doughy when the moist sauce or filling touches it. This method also wastes a good deal of batter, since the pans cannot be dipped when the batter is shallow, and two or three crepes' worth is invariably thrown away.

The pans tested here were only those meant specifically for crepes and are those that are the most widely distributed. Each was tested with two batters—the one recommended by the manufacturer, and the other given above.

At \$595 a throw, the Magicrepe by Seb of France turns out 240 crepes an

hour, if you know what to do with that many. The process is almost fully automatic. A dispensing bottle is filled with batter, then inverted over a feeding tray. At the flick of a switch, a roller with two crepe-size dies picks up the batter, cooks it and ejects it. For well-stacked crepes, you will need an accompanying automatic stacker that costs an additional \$350. Although the crepes are browned only on one side, they are more supple and conviolog than those made on the other electric gadgets. This affair is not quite foolproof, since the dispenser bottle does not always feed the tray evenly, and a half-filled tray results in half crepes. The Magicrepe is intended primarily for restaurants, but Hamacher-Schlemmer (147 East 57th Street) reports 100 sales for home use since Christmas.

Sunbeam's M'sieur Crepe proved to be the most satisfactory of the electric crepe makers, for while it does use the

inverted pan method and is Teflon coated, it produced crepes with a texture close to those made in a conventional pan and it was possible to turn them, browning the second side slightly if necessary. When turned over, this same pan can be used for frying. M'sieur Crepe is a two-piece combination, with a base heating unit that fits under the pan.

Although the instructions discourage use of the heating unit for anything other than the pan, it worked perfectly as a warmer under a coffee pot. There is a control dial to adjust heat, but no thermostat to signal "ready" for dipping or releasing crepes. Expected in local stores some time in August, M'sieur will sell for about \$29.95.

The one-piece electric crepe maker by Contempra Industries is the most attractive of the group, with a black Teflon cooking surface in contrast to the gleaming white base and a handle that is comfortable to hold and manipulate. It eliminates a good deal of guess work thanks to a thermostat that causes a red light to glow when the surface is hot enough for dipping, then again when the crepe is cooked and ready to be removed.

Beyond that, it is no more foolproof than the others, requiring the same knack for dipping, and the crepes it produces are unusually dry and brittle made with either batter.

Its worst flaw is the uneven heating surface that causes one side of the crepe to brown long before the other side is done. Suspecting that I might have a faulty pan, I requested a second sample and the same flaw existed. \$24.95 at the Pottery Barn, all locations, and Bloomingdale's.

The best features of the Grandinetti electric crepe maker, imported from Italy, are the plastic spatula that facilitates removal of the finished crepe and the plastic coupe shape dish that holds the batter and allows for easy dipping. The crepes made on this pan were dry and had brittle edges and the wood handle became uncomfortably hot to handle after six or seven crepes. \$29.95, Bloomingdale's and W. G. Lemmon, 755 Madison Avenue at 65th Street.

Although the following three pans all use the dipping method, none are electric. It therefore requires a much judgment to know when they are the right temperature as it does when using conventional crepe pans. All had handles badly angled for dipping.

The Chef Fairgrove pan, made in Hong Kong, was the most satisfactory of the

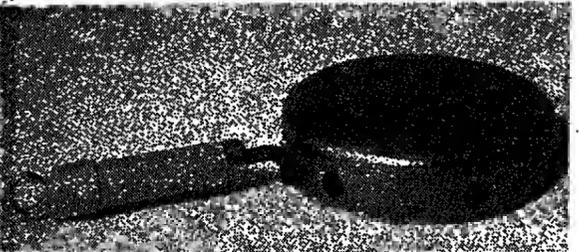
three, but that isn't saying much. It produced crepes with a texture close to those made in a conventional pan and it was possible to turn them, browning the second side slightly if necessary. When turned over, this same pan can be used for frying. M'sieur Crepe is a two-piece combination, with a base heating unit that fits under the pan.

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The large, 10-inch flared Bend, although it is simple skillets, is a good pan for it will not have to worry about the batter as they learn thanks to the high sides. I with a plastic measuring cup exactly one crepes' worth of bottom is brightly enamel, scotch yellow, and the pan used for sautéing, frying omelettes, all of course, with a texture caused by the ring. \$8. At Riverside House, Broadway at 84th Street.

The simple black pan in iron and imported from France of the classic crepe pan as good cookware and kit shops and departments. It is also perfectly balanced the dipping and rotating motion as the flipping of the crepe. Crepes cook much faster than in the electric model achieve the tender, golden face they should have. It is the best substance for pan which, once seasons be cleaned with salt and

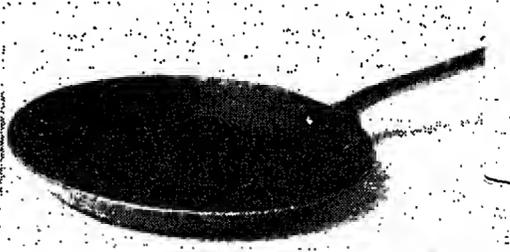
There are classic crepe pans of tin-lined copper, but the and difficult to clean. G are used by restaurants, to flambé already cooked liqueurs for dessert. She in the 7-inch size are avail



Chef Fairgrove



West Bend



Sheet-iron pan from France

DE GUSTIBUS

Cooks Report That the Curry Leaf Isn't a Hoax—It's an Herb

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

As of this date, we have pie all over the face and the filling tastes more than a little like curried crow. It results from a column we wrote some time ago in which we quoted Lauretta Thistle of Ottawa, who informed us that there was mischief in the curry world. To wit, she had stumbled on a series of recipes calling for leaves and what's more, there was a local merchant who was selling said leaves labeled "curry leaves" in a dried form. She was indignant. So were we and, a bit petulantly, stated, perhaps, that anyone worth his weight in turmeric knew that curry powder is a blend of numerous spices. Furthermore, we added, there is no such thing as a curry plant, shrub or tree.

Rarely, not even in the controversial reaches of such foods as clam chowder, gumbo and Indian pudding, have we received such an influx of informative mail from readers.

The first came from John Brunner of Somerset, England.

"You're wrong," he stated with exclamation points. "Sorry. So is Lauretta Thistle."

There is a plant called 'curry plant' which we have in our garden in Somerset, England. It bears a vague resemblance to rosemary, but—like allspice—its flavor seems to combine that of several other plants.

"And there is also a plant whose leaves are indispensable in Indian cookery, the name of which transcribes those of leaves as 'kurrilaphool'

or 'kurekapbul.' I think this, abridged to 'curry' by someone with a poor command of our alphabet, sounds like what Mrs. Thistle is (erroneously) annoyed about. "We do a lot of Indian cooking at home. . . ."

Doris Mason of New York informed us that "Contrary to the staunch declaration in your column of 28th of June, there is a 'curry' leaf!"

"It comes from a non-fruit bearing citrus tree, a relative of the lemon, and is a staple in Indian kitchens. If one is not fortunate enough to have a bush in the garden, a sprig is purchased in the market. It can be kept fresh for a while in a jar of water along with the other necessary greens, such as dill and coriander, that are essential in daily Indian cookery."

"The pronunciation is something else. It is not quite 'curry,' but somewhere between 'kohri' and 'ghurri'! As one who was defeated by the intricacies of the language and never progressed beyond bazaar Hindi, I always asked the greengrocer for 'curry' and emerged with the genuine article."

Jacqueline M. Newman of Smithtown, N.Y., wrote that "I, too, believed that curry leaves were a hoax until I came upon Tom Stobart's book, 'Herbs, Spices and Flavorings,' a guide of the International Wine and Food Society and published by McGraw-Hill in 1970. On page 83 there is an entry for 'curry leaf,' and it has an illustration on page 212. The botanical name of the leaf is chalcas koenigii (Murraya

and emerged with the genuine article."

And then a final word from our favorite Indian cookbook author, Madhur Jaffrey, author of "An Invitation to Indian Cooking" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1973).

"There is even more mischief in the curry world than you suspected. The 'curry leaf' does, indeed, exist! It is not, and is not meant to be, a substitute for commercially packaged curry powders. It is an herb, rather like the bay leaf but smaller and

more aromatic. Its aroma, like that of basil, is strong and distinctive. I refer you to my cookbook, page 5, the second line of the last paragraph. I have spelled the Indian word phonetically—kari—but the English version is 'curry leaf.' The Oxford English Dictionary says, 'Curry-leaf tree, a name for bergera koenigii, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour curries.' Needless to say, not all Indian dishes are flavored with the curry leaf. In North and Northwestern India it is hardly used at all. But along

their character some enterprising will begin grow and then sell in leaves. My sister Delhi makes a spiced with 'leaves' that is, best tomato s world! Down with der—but up leaves!"

We have one about vinegar-m bome. We can't the technique us A. Folisi of Broo we vouch for th his product, but follows:

"I enjoyed the ries very much. ooped a bottle o and found it flat. throw it away I r white vinegar, and added sever tarragon. The two weeks is sc worth buying an champagne and flat."

In the direct paring the rug that appeared in day's paper, the t of orange juice veritely omitted should have res gether the flour, and baking po mixing bowl. Ad ening and usin blender or two ki the shortening comes a batch morsels. Gradual orange juice whi Work the dough lightly. If it is knead it on a lig board, adding m necessary.

height to the living room. "Dropping the ceilings in passages or to small rooms is a good device for emphasizing the drama of a large space," said Mrs. Wolff, "and I do that fairly often because I like to define architecturally all of the spaces. A long hall often has no definition, so I may give it some. Right now in a brownstone I'm dropping the 12-foot ceiling of an 8-by-10-foot bedroom to 8 1/2 feet. That will make it more intimate and do away with a cell-like atmosphere. It will also make the 12-foot ceiling of the living room seem a couple of feet higher."

David Barrett, whose firm, David Barrett Inc., is in an 1867 East Side town house, along with his elaborate living quarters, said he believes that "once you get

Why Some Designers Like to Lower a High Ceiling

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN

High ceilings have always been considered desirable, except by those who dream of thatched cottages, salt-box houses or log cabins. Since they are so desirable, why would anyone want to lower them?

The reasons offered by architects and designers who are doing just that can be summed up in two words: drama and excitement.

For instance, John F. Saladino, whose interior design firm bears his name, said, "Of course I really prefer high ceilings, the feeling of space they can give is wonderful. But I can create the illusion of a much bigger room through contrast: when I lower a ceiling it creates

drama by making the adjoining room seem higher than it is."

Mr. Saladino continued, "It's really like music; going from the lower to the higher is a crescendo, and that's always exciting."

Michael La Rocca, of Eastco & La Rocca, Inc., expressed virtually the same feeling. "It's exciting to go from a space that's low to one that's high," he said. But he added, "I only make this contrast when I have an area that's relatively uninteresting, say, a foyer."

Michael Schaible, of Bray & Schaible Design Inc., said he is more likely to raise a floor than lower a ceiling. "To get a person up higher in the room for a better view," and when he does lower a ceiling it's usually to give an air of greater intimacy.

Robert Stern, of Stern & Heg-

mann, architects, who likes that sense of intimacy, too, has even made low ceilings lower. He lowered a ceiling to 7 feet in a hallway to give the illusion of more height to a living room that had one of 8 1/2 feet. "If a ceiling is to be lowered," he said, "it should be by at least a foot; a foot and a half is better."

Three and a half feet can be very effective, indeed, as Robert Mars Golder, architect, and his wife, Poppy Wolff, an interior designer, have learned over and over. They have grown accustomed to having first-time guests exclaim, upon entering their living room, "Oh, these heavenly ceilings; they must be at least 16 feet high! They are actually 13 feet. But the entrance hall has been lowered to

10 to create the illusion of greater

height to the living room. "Dropping the ceilings in passages or to small rooms is a good device for emphasizing the drama of a large space," said Mrs. Wolff, "and I do that fairly often because I like to define architecturally all of the spaces. A long hall often has no definition, so I may give it some. Right now in a brownstone I'm dropping the 12-foot ceiling of an 8-by-10-foot bedroom to 8 1/2 feet. That will make it more intimate and do away with a cell-like atmosphere. It will also make the 12-foot ceiling of the living room seem a couple of feet higher."

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A fresh...
The Count...
by E...

Advantages for the Few in Tax Bills Hinge on Access to Power

From Page 1, Col. 3

Access to power... there is no evidence... contributors in... Curtis amendment... of public... that large... and consti... well-placed... have a sizable... obtaining the neces...



John H. Hall, a former Treasury aide, was consulted by business executives on tax benefits.

Reforms... research... with Ralph Nader... more than three... interest sectors... page tax bill... smooth by the Fi...

ure was debated... by the full Senate... necessary to... of July and the... National Conve... taken up again... Senate reconve...

l preference sec... part of an impor... among its many... able provisions... and the 1975 anti... cut, liberalize... laws and place limi... use of some tax...

of narrowly drawn... on argue that such... necessary to rec... in the law that... tended. They cha... ere are safeguards... nactment of unjust... law.

Other special preferences... have been questioned by tax... analysts on the ground that... they cost the Treasury revenue... while serving no worthy pur...

Justifiable or not, the special... provisions have much in com... mon. Nearly all of them benefi... connected persons, compa... or industries. The causes... are pressed with members of... the Finance Committee by in... fluential lobbyists or lawyers...

The provision involving the... four California business execu... tives, Mr. Hall and Senator... Curtis found its way into the... bill in the following manner...

House Panel Vote
The businessmen—James L... Walker, Stanley L. Trimmish... William B. Rapkin and Russell... A. Kendall, all officers in the... Davis Walker Corporation of... Los Angeles—learned some... time in early 1974 that they... could save taxes by creating... foreign trusts for their children... By May 1974, the paper work... necessary to create the trusts... was well under way...

California for more than... a week. He said that was because... the daily tax report of the Bu... reau of National Affairs, on... which lawyers rely for develop... ments in tax law, did not... report the action until May 29...

Some time between May 21... and May 29, work on the trusts... for the four businessmen was... completed, but under the... House bill, the men would not... have been eligible for the tax... break that was the reason for... setting up the trusts...

The 1974 tax bill died at... the end of the 93d Congress with... out becoming law. It was re... vived last year, however, and... the bill passed then by the... House retained the May 21... deadline for its change in the... foreign trust rule.

Employed Hall
The businessmen then em... ployed Mr. Hall to try to... straighten the matter out be... fore the measure cleared the... Senate.

Mr. Hall said that he came... to Washington and talked with... Howard J. Silverstone, the staff... member of the Joint Commitee... on Internal Revenue Taxation... who was handling that particu... lar aspect of the bill. Mr. Hall... acknowledged that his Wash... ington connections enabled him... to determine the right staff... member to see...

Mr. Silverstone, according to... Mr. Hall, said it would be rea... sonable to push the effective... date back eight days to May 29... in view of the delay in re... porting.

Mr. Hall said that he then... talked to Senator Curtis and... Donald Moorehead, chief minor... ity counsel of the Senate Fi... nance Committee. Asked why... he chose Mr. Curtis rather than... some other senator, Mr. Hall... replied:

"I knew Senator Curtis from... when I was in Washington. I... could have chosen any senator... I suppose, but I'd worked with... Senator Curtis on the pension... reform bill and other matters... I would have gone to a Cali... fornia senator if there'd been... one on the Finance Committee... but there wasn't one."

Mr. Gravel said that he often... did not even ask lobbyists to... identify their clients.

"If the issue is a broad one... I don't care who their clients... are if it is a good cause," he... said. "If the issue is very es... teric and would benefit only... one group or a few people... then I would turn around and... say, 'Whom are you working... for?'"

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Thomas on Coast

Thomas on Coast... Emerson Read... Melburn Coe... of San Fran... married there... oning at the... bride. The Rev... Cinlay, a Uni... ter, performed...

tu Wed to Dr. Richard Holzman

tu Wed to Dr. Richard Holzman... an elementary... r in Willingboro... Dr. Richard B... perintendent of... Cinnaminson... arried yesterday... the Princeton... Chapel. Rabbi... tein of Temple... naminson per... ceremony... is a daughter of... John Tatu of... J. Her father is... engineer with... of the Army... hia. Mr. Holz... of Mrs. Joseph... Farmington...

Anita Frank Married to Hugh P. Schieren

Anita Frank Married to Hugh P. Schieren... Anita B. Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Frank of the Bronx, was married yesterday evening to Hugh P. Schieren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Schieren of Long Beach, L.I.

Deborah Mayer Is Bride

Deborah Mayer Is Bride... Deborah Mayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mayer of New York, was married yesterday to Dr. Edward J. Kosinski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Kosinski of Wilbraham, Mass. The interfaith ceremony was performed in the Chapel of the Peace of the Community Church of New York by the Rev. Bruce Alan Southworth. The bride is a fourth-year student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Dr. Kosinski recently began a two-year fellowship in cardiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

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③ Publishers Weekly
"The menus are hearty, fresh, and enchanting and make use of nature's bounty both wild and cultivated... A lovely and unusual book."

THANK YOU

On behalf of the member facilities of the League Of Voluntary Hospitals And Homes Of New York, we express deepest gratitude for the outpouring of compassion, aid and sacrifice so selflessly given by doctors, nurses, managers, supervisors, employees, students, agencies—both governmental and private—and volunteers during the strike just ended.

Our appreciation is expressed on behalf of the thousands of patients for whom you demonstrated such concern. You met and solved the complex and often poignant problems that are entailed in taking care of the sick, disabled and elderly.

Your cooperation helped to maintain vital services which you did with patience, resourcefulness and total dedication.

To all of you, once again, our heartfelt thanks.

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Carter Speaks to Sunday School Class On Need for Love, Justice and Humility

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND. Special to The New York Times. PLAINS, Ga., July 18—Jimmy Carter returned to the simple white First Baptist Church here today and taught a Sunday school lesson on the need for love, justice and humility.



The New York Times/D. Gordon. Jimmy Carter after church services in Plains, Ga.

One man in the room crowded with about 80 persons, half of whom were members of the men's, women's and couples' Sunday school classes and the other half reporters and Secret Service agents, replied: "Obedience." "Simple justice," Mr. Carter corrected him softly.

For us to sit in isolation and say blandly, 'I love everybody,' means nothing," Mr. Carter said. Then he quoted Paul Tillich, the theologian, as having said that "religion is a search and when we quit searching we lose our religion, we become proud and self-satisfied, we amount ourselves."

FORD AND REAGAN BOTH MISS GOAL

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1. votes needed for nomination, leaving him only 28 short. Mr. Reagan has 1,063, with a total of 94 uncommitted.

McCarthy Isn't Thrill By Choice of Mondale

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON. Special to The New York Times. LOS ANGELES, July 18—Former Senator and former Democrat Eugene McCarthy, an independent candidate for the Presidency this year, didn't sound either convinced or threatened by his old party's show of unity in Madison Square Garden last week.

Mondale's Staff Preparing for Campaign

By LINDA CHARLTON. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 18—As the Democratic Vice-presidential nominee Senator Walter F. Mondale was enjoying a last few days of relaxation fishing for walleyed pike in northern Minnesota, his staff was back in Washington getting ready for a week of planning for the campaign.

The Mondale staff members and aides to Jimmy Carter, the party's Presidential nominee, met for an hour in New York City Friday. The meeting was described as more of a get-acquainted session than one of substantive planning.

Search for Final Votes. The President's agents moved out of Washington this weekend in search of the final votes. James Baker, the chief delegate-runner of the President's Ford Committee, flew to Louisiana to work on the five uncommitted delegates there.

Meanwhile, on the right. G.O.P. Parley Drawing Extra Press Members. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18 (UPI)—Republican National Convention officials say the close race between President Ford and Ronald Reagan has swelled the number of journalists expected to attend the convention, which begins Aug. 16.

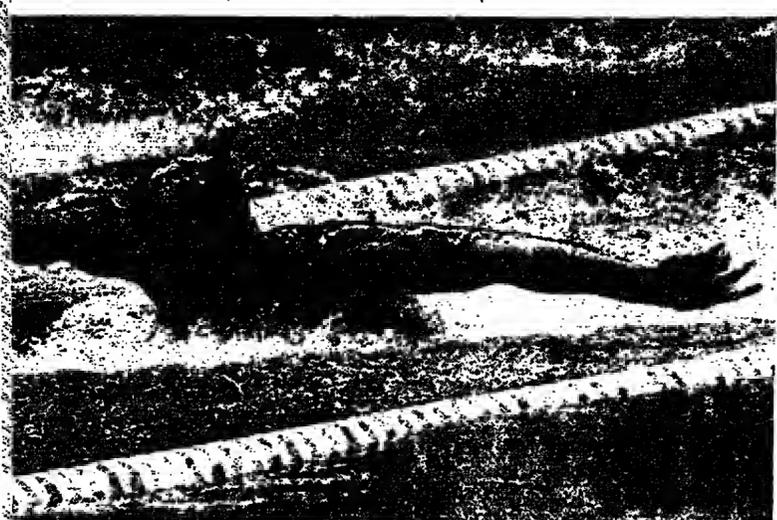
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Handwritten Arabic text: 'سكان من الاجل'

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McCarthy Is Goal By Choice of



Mike Bruner of the United States on his way to a gold medal in the 200-meter butterfly at Montreal

Bruner's World Mark Leads U.S. To Sweep in 200-Meter Butterfly

By FRANK LITSKY
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18 — Competition began today in the Games of the XXI Olympiad and with it the start of what may be the fastest swimming meet in history. World records were broken in three of the four opening events, including the men's 200-meter butterfly in which the Americans finished one, two, three.

Mike Bruner, a 20-year-old Stanford sophomore from Stockton, Calif., won the butterfly in 1 minute 59.23 seconds. Steve Gregg of Wilmington, Del., a 20-year-old recent graduate of North Carolina State, was second in 1:59.54, a foot behind. It was two feet more to Bill Forrester of Jacksonville, Fla., an 18-year-old freshman-to-be at Auburn, at 1:59.96.

That was only part of the

glory for the Americans as a crowd of 9,000 watched and cheered on a warm and humid night at the Olympic 50-meter indoor pool. John Naber of Menlo Park, Calif., who has become America's best male swimmer, shattered the world record for the 100-meter backstroke (56.30 seconds) in winning his semifinal in 56.19 seconds.

Roland Mattes of East Germany took the other semifinal in 57.48, but his nine-year reign as the world's dominant backstroke seemed over.

The other world record came in the women's 400-meter medley relay. It was produced by the East Germans, whose women are as overwhelming in swimming as the American men are.

The East German time of 4:07.95 erased the two-month-old record of 4:13.41

by the East German club Dynamo. Swimming aficionados shook their heads in disbelief at the splits by Ulrike Richter in backstroke (1:02.33), Hannelore Anke in breaststroke (1:10.15), Andrea Pollack in butterfly (59.53) and Kornelia Ender in freestyle (56.04). The United States finished second in 4:14.55 and seemed to be in another race.

The medley relay was only part of Miss Ender's day. She swam the second and third fastest 100-meter freestyles in history—55.81 in the morning trials and 55.82 in the evening semifinals—and she led three East Germans and three Americans into the final tomorrow night.

They included Shirley Babashoff of Fountain Valley, Calif., America's premiere woman swimmer, who was second in Miss Ender's semi-

final in 56.95. Kim Peyton of Portland, Ore., won the other semifinal in 56.89, just breaking the American record of 56.96 by Miss Babashoff a month ago in the United States Olympic trials.

So much for the numbers. The fun of the evening for the thousands of vocal Americans in the stands was provided by Naber and the three butterfly swimmers.

Naber is a 6-foot-6-inch, 20-year-old senior at the University of Southern California. He will probably swim in five Olympic races and win four gold medals. Last month, he took the world record for the 200-meter backstroke from Mattes. Now he has the 100-meter world record. Mattes had held for so long, and tomorrow night he gets the opportunity to

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Westchester Golf David Graham

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

N. Y., July 18 — No heroics, no and indeed, it was a surprise. David Graham, a 30-year-old Australian, this was the second victory on the American tour since he joined the circuit in 1971. He has won half a dozen other titles in Europe, Asia and South America, including this year, the Crowns in Japan and the Australian Masters.

Today's purse raised his season earnings to \$101,758 on the United States tour. Graham had led the tournament on Saturday, but he was overtaken by Tom Watson in the final hole.

Watson, a 36-year-old American, had a 275 for nine under par on Saturday. He had a 275 for nine under par on Saturday. He had a 275 for nine under par on Saturday.

Continued on Page 19, Column 1



Kornelia Ender of East Germany after setting an Olympic record of 55.81 seconds in a 100-meter freestyle heat.

U.S. Five's Speed Overwhelms Italy

Ford's Passes Key to 106-86 Triumph

By JAMES TUTTLE
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18 — Those doomsayers who predicted the quick elimination of the United States team from the Olympic basketball competition because of the early defection of several college stars found little support today.

With a superb display of cohesive teamwork, the Americans eliminated an Italian team that had been expected to pose a serious obstacle. A partisan United States crowd of 5,040 cheered the 106-86 triumph.

The box score will show only 8 points for Phil Ford, but it was his decisive speed and dexterity that kept the plodding Italian team off balance. Time and again he set up the plays that enabled Adrian Dantley, Mitch Kupchak and Scott May to score in double figures.

Dantley, a Notre Dame product, got 22 points; Kupchak, a Long Islander who went to North Carolina and evokes memories of Jerry Lucas with his loping style, got 19, and May of Indiana collected 16.

Ford got high praise from the Olympic coach, Dean Smith of North Carolina, who also coaches the 6-foot-2-inch guard on the North Carolina campus. Ford's fast breaks balked every Italian effort to mount a consistent attack.

"I was really surprised that our team played so well," said Smith. "We displayed all the enthusiasm, poise and confidence of an experienced team. After all, we're going up against teams that have been practicing six hours a day all year long."

"Of course," he added graciously, "Luigi Mazzorati of Italy got hurt and that kept them from playing at their best. But we mustn't get too



Mitch Kupchak of the United States, left, battles with Dino Meneghin of Italy during U.S. basketball victory at Montreal.

Mets Win as Kingman Hits 32d

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

The Mets and Mickey Lolich reached an accommodation at Shea Stadium yesterday afternoon as the left-hander shut out the Atlanta Braves, 2-0.

The Mets, who have often been stingy in their support of Lolich, contributed excellent defense and just enough offense—Dave Kingman's 32d homer and three hits by Felix Millan—to go along with Lolich's two-hitter.

"Two runs," said the pitcher wryly after the game. "They really broke out for me today. I'll take the defense, though. It was super."

Kingman, continuing his pursuit of the various major league home-run records, got hold of a low changeup from

Carl Morton in the fourth inning and deposited it in the Atlanta bullpen in left field, near the 428-foot sign.

"I was looking for an off-speed pitch," the slugger said. "I was just trying to hit the ball hard."

Kingman, who bought a four-bedroom home in Cos Cob, Conn., over the winter, said he thought the drive to and from work helped his concentration.

"It's the first time I've lived that far away from the ball park," said Kingman, a bachelor. "It takes me 40 minutes to get home, and by the time I get there my mind is on other things, completely away from baseball. It's a good feeling."

Lolich had not pitched in

Other Highlights

CYCLING—The Soviet Union won the 100-kilometer team trial on the Trans-Canada Highway course in 2 hours 6 minutes 53 seconds for the first cycling gold medal. Poland finished second with Denmark's four-man team taking the bronze medal.

SHOOTING—Jure Potteck of East Germany captured a gold medal in the free pistol event with a score of 573 of a possible 600 points. Harald Vollmar, also of East Germany, finished seven points back for the silver medal. Rudolf Dollinger of Austria placed third.

ROWING—Australia and East Germany, the defending world champions, won preliminary heats in the eight-oared event. The United States crew finished third behind Australia and New Zealand in its heat. The best American performance was in the fours without coxswains event. The crew of Tony Brooks, James E. Moroney, Gary Plantadosi and Hugh Stevenson won its heat.

GYMNASTICS—Nadia Comaneci of Rumania scored a 10, the first perfect score in Olympic gymnastic history on the uneven bars in women's competition. Olga Korbut of the Soviet Union tied for second with Marion Kische of East Germany and Teodora Ungureanu of Rumania at 9.90 in the event.

Olympic summaries appear on Page 16.

Fans Erupt At Big A

By MICHAEL STRAUSS

A disturbance by scores of fans during which five of them climbed over the railing and onto the track and others jostled some of Aqueduct's private police, disrupted yesterday's program at the Big A.

The demonstration was triggered when "incorrect" prices, caused by malfunctioning computers, were flashed on the tote board and closed-circuit television sets under the stands following the seventh race.

Moments later the lights on the board darkened and an announcement was made over the public address system that new payoffs would be listed. When the "official" prices subsequently were posted, a roar of discontent

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Red Smith

'Pass Luck'

By KEENE

Texas, July 18 — The New York Times met for the first time in Texas. The Texas gave top priority to the Yankees' 10-reak and replace in the 2nd. Imbarbor, the nger starter, a sore elbow, nk. Lucchesi f his relievers, to end New five straight Texas. For the s Doyle Alex-ed faced the this season as the Baltimore t, 6-3. ras-Bed, 2-2. ngs. had occupied t place since ted, but with ting the De-I, this after-ved ahead of o has seen his ad by a 212 e last 10 as a spate of y his fielders, d to wait on "get down on he "rested" ortstop, Tobby s contest. In-Thompson at umps came ude with Min-ge 18, Column 1

Mongoose, Oui; Olympics, Non

MONTREAL, July 18—Far from the clash of ideologies and politics, Archie Moore relaxed today in his home beside the Wabash Freeway in San Diego, the splendid house with the swimming pool shaped like a boxing glove. The wily old Mongoose who used to be light-heavyweight champion of the world had been staying in Olympic Village here with the Nigerian boxing team—"I am assistant coach and technical adviser," he explained, "with Hogan (Kid) Bassey as head coach"—but when Nigeria joined the walkout of nations protesting the presence of New Zealand on racial grounds, he left with his pupils. There was a rumor that he had flown back to Lagos to get his wages but he said no indeed, "my money comes over here."

He said on the telephone he would take a six-week vacation and then go back to Africa for a couple of years. He is philosophic about giving 13 months of his life to preparing young men for competition they will never have.

"Naturally, you have to feel some concern," he said, "but it's the principle of the thing." Archie has always been strong for principle, not to mention interest. "I'm accustomed to putting in a lot of hard work and seeing it come to naught," he said.

He thinks four of his fighters might have won medals here—Solomon Atega, heavyweight; Davidson Andeh, featherweight; Gabriel Daramola, light-heavyweight, and Mathias Sabo, welter.

"Atega is 6 foot 4 and 208 pounds," he said. "He's a good hitter with his right, he has good movement and he knows how to finish a man. I taught him how to get a man early like I taught George Foreman when he fought Joe Frazier."

Green Memories

"Sabo was in the mini-Olympics in April. Andeh hits hard and is a good boxer. His brother Tony is going to be the junior welterweight champion of the world. He's a pro, a fighting fury."

Archie was asked whether he had found time for a sentimental visit to the Forum here, the scene of two unforgettable battles with Yvon Durelle. In December, 1953, the champion was knocked down three times in the first round and once in the fifth but he clawed back up four times and bushwacked the challenger, putting him away in the 11th. Archie says he has reviewed films of that fight at least 300 times.

"Look at that poor old man," he will say, showing movies. "He can hardly get up."

Half a year after their first meeting, Archie came back

Mother Knows Best

In 1980 when boxing commissions were annoying Archie by demanding that he defend the 175-pound title, he went scouting for an opponent suitable to him and the authorities. He discovered Julio Rinaldi and dropped a 10-round decision to him in a non-title bout in Rome, qualifying Julio for a championship match in Madison Square Garden. Archie breezed, but his purse was attached in some legal dispute.

"Did you ever get paid for Rinaldi?" he was asked now.

"No," he said, and after a silence came a low chuckle. "I never thought anybody would mention that again. I got into a jackpot with a lawyer in New York and—well, that was my last defense as a light-heavyweight. I boxed the heavyweight Alejandro Lavorante next and then I was supposed to fight a Canadian heavyweight, but Eddie Quinn in Toronto hung a \$25,000 paper on me and that forced me to fight Cassius Clay to save my home. On account of that paper I had to take a beating from George Farnassus, the promoter, and Cassius, too."

"Africa," the Mongoose said, "is beautiful. No pollution, cleaner skies, beautiful lakes. It's been a new experience, something I wanted to do before I was too old. I want to know where I come from. It's great to be in a place to see everybody look like me."

Archie will never get too old, because he has never counted his years. When he was boxing he gave his birth date as Dec. 13, 1916, but his mother said it was 1913. "Mother ought to know," he conceded, "but that would make me 3 years old when I was born."

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	tar, mg./cig.	nicotine, mg./cig.
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Brand D (Menthol)	14	1.0
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*2	*0.2
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

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Guyana Pullout Turns Boxer's Golden Dreams to Nightmare

By NEIL AMDUR
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 18—To Kenneth Bristol, the chance to win an Olympic gold medal in boxing was more important than being tied down to a permanent job.

Today, the 24-year-old Bristol saw his chance knocked out by the decision of his Olympic delegation, Guyana, to withdraw from the Montreal Games.

"I wasn't too anxious to get a job because of the Olympics," said Bristol, a lanky welterweight who has been living in Brooklyn, N.Y., for the last four years after moving from Guyana with his family. "I was traveling to a lot of boxing tournaments, and I didn't want it to hamper my work or training. Now I've got nothing."

Bristol worked as an electrician at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until January, 1975. He then decided that \$85 a week in unemployment benefits could satisfy his appetite until after the Olympics.

Bristol won a silver medal at the Pan-American Games last year in Mexico City, losing a disputed final to Clinton Jackson of the United States. He won the 160-pound Golden Gloves crown earlier this year, a title that convinced him he could give Guyana its first Olympic gold medal.

"Right now I figure I'm in the best condition I've ever been in," Bristol said. "My chances this year were great—100 percent."

Although pride was the base for his Olympic pursuit, Bristol said a gold medal also might have enhanced his chances for a better job in New York or even a contract to tour professionally.

"You'd like to think that," he said, standing outside his room in the Olympic Village, "but I'm hearing the news of his country's withdrawal."

"Then there was the thought of turning pro. Maybe I will. I don't know right now."

Besides Bristol, Guyana,

which brought 18 competitors, also may have lost a chance for a second gold medal, this one by James Gilkes, who had attended the University of Southern California to polish his track and field skills, was considered among the top five entries in the sprints, particularly the 200, in which he had won a National Collegiate outdoor title several years ago.

Guyana's decision sent shock waves around the dormitories of other Caribbean countries, particularly Jamaica.

"I suppose now that Guyana is going, we'll have to leave too," Rosa Allwood, the fine Jamaican sprinter, said. "Our countries are very close, and we generally support Guyana in everything they do."

In Jamaica's case, however, the fate of an entire country could rest on the decision of whether to withdraw.

At stake for Jamaica is Donald Quarrie's quest for gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter dashes. Quarrie is the highest sports hero in his country and would have an excellent chance to sweep both events, particularly with the absence of Steve Williams, America's injured No. 1 sprinter, and with the departure of Gilkes.

"It things were calmer in Jamaica right now, there's no question that the team would be recalled," said a source close to Jamaican politics and sports. "But the Government is not in a good position right now. Quarrie is one of the best things they've got going for them. To bring the team home now would be very unpopular, and all the buildup he's had."

However, Michael Fennell, the chief of the 28-member Jamaican delegation, said today that Quarrie's presence would not affect any decision to stay or leave.

Members of the Bahamas

delegation also were scheduled to meet tonight with their Ambassador to the United States, J. B. Johnson. Several other countries also had set up meetings to discuss their future participation.

For many athletes, the most difficult phase of the dispute has been the lack of information reaching the Olympic Village. Mostly, they can only wait until news arrives with fresh government directives, or with until planes arrive to take them home.

Mike Vetter, the superb Ethiopian distance runner, spent most of the day wandering aimlessly between shops in the international center of the Village and watching the start of the various events on television in the Ethiopian administrative offices. Only the arrival of charter planes delayed the departure of athletes from Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda, and their exit is certain to

strip some of the glamour from the track and field competitions.

Sitting in a sporting-goods shop in the international center of the Village, the diminutive Yifter-looked glum. So did Bristol and other athletes from Guyana.

"I put a lot into preparing for the Games," Bristol said. "I feel I'm fighting for Guyana even though I live in New York. I'm very sad about what's happened."

He played with a pair of miniature gold-plated gloves that hung on a chain around his neck and symbolized his accomplishment in the Golden Gloves.

"Guess you got to settle for the gold," a teammate said, drifting past Bristol in the hall.

"It's not an Olympic medal," Bristol said, "but I won it just the same. I never even got the chance to fight for anything here."



John Naber of the U.S. after winning his heat in the 100-meter backstroke competition at Montreal.

U.S. Five Triumphs By 106-86

Continued From Page 15

excited. There's too much still ahead of us."

The Americans flashed a dazzling style of play in the early minutes, hustling the rebounds and sending Ford through the befuddled opposition with eye-popping speed.

The United States attack faltered briefly midway through the first half, impaired by a few bobbles by Tate Armstrong of Duke. Screams of "Italia," rising from several hundred naval cadets provided brief inspiration. Here Kuppelak and Kenny Carr of North Carolina State got the Americans back on the track and they were soon out of reach.

American basketball-watchers raised their eyebrows during an earlier game in which Yugoslavia defeated Puerto Rico, 84-63. The box score reported: Butch Lee, 15 points.

Wasn't this the same Butch Lee of New York who was inundated with scholarship offers before he went on to Marquette? It was. Why wasn't he playing for the United States?

"Nobody asked me," said Lee, who was eligible because he was born in Puerto Rico.

Poland's Silver Medalists, Left, Congratulating the Russian Gold Medalists After the 100-Kilometer Cycling Event at Montreal Yesterday. The Danish Team Finished Third.



Poland's silver medalists, left, congratulating the Russian gold medalists after the 100-kilometer cycling event at Montreal yesterday. The Danish team finished third.

Olympic Games Summaries

Basketball

MEN
United States 106, Italy 86.
Yugoslavia 84, Puerto Rico 63.
Canada 104, Japan 76.
Cuba 111, Australia 87.
Czechoslovakia 103, Egypt 84.
Soviet Union 120, Mexico 77.

Boxing

FLYWEIGHT
112 Pounds
Alfredo Perez, Venezuela, beat Ernesto Rios, Mexico, 5-0.
Said Ahmed Elshor, Egypt, beat Sander Orban, Hungary, 5-0.
Choi Kim, Korea, beat Seonhee Park, Thailand, 5-0.

Bantamweight

(119 Pounds)
Jovito Rangel, Venezuela, won from Eaker Hernandez, Uruguay, by split decision.
Francisco Rodriguez, Spain, won from Anthony Alvarado, Cuba, by forfeit.
Tomasz Szymanski, Poland, won from Sergio Lopez, Panama-New Guinea, won from Samuel Moke, Cameroon, by forfeit.
Choupan Hrauda, Korea, beat Altanaziz Guevara, Greece, 5-0.
Charles Moore, Fayetteville, Tenn., beat Mohamed Taha, Morocco, 5-0.
Bernard Giori, Italy, beat Abdelkader El-Sayed, Algeria, 5-0.
Brien Tine, Australia, won from Gidon Zaidan, Libya, by forfeit.

Featherweight

(126 Pounds)
S. K. Raj, India, won from Davidson Andoh, Nigeria, by forfeit.

Cycling

100-KILOMETER TRIAL
1. Soviet Union, 2:58.31; 2. Poland, 2:59.13; 3. Denmark, 3:12.70; 4. West Germany, 3:14.10; 5. Czechoslovakia, 3:21.36; 6. Britain, 3:23.10.

Field Hockey

GROUP A
India, 4; Argentina 0.
Australia 2, Malaysia 0.

Gymnastics, Men

FLOOR EXERCISES
1. Saito, 9.80; 2. Tabak, 9.50; 3. Jan Zoulik, Czechoslovakia, 9.10; 4. Yano, 8.90; 5. Tannenberger, 8.80.

Horizontal Bars

1. Henri Boerio, France, 9.60 points; 2. Andrei Stalina, Poland, 9.30; 3. Will Meyer, Austria, 9.20; 4. Eric Fiedler, Czechoslovakia, 9.10; 5. Vladislav Rozhnov, Czechoslovakia, 9.00; 6. Marjan Zadez, Poland, 8.90.

Horse Vault

1. Saito, 9.80; 2. He between Boerio and Tabak, 9.50; 3. He between Teodorov and Fiedler, 9.20; 4. He between Fiedler and the between Kozlov and Nov, 9.20.

Men's Individual

1. Saito, 9.80; 2. Boerio, 9.50; 3. Tannenberger, 8.90; 4. He between Boerio and Fiedler, 8.80; 5. He between Fiedler and the between Kozlov and Nov, 8.80.

Gymnastics, Women

UNEVEN BARS
1. Nadia Comaneci, Rumania, 10; 2. He between Marion Kliche, East Germany; Cornelia Giesecke, Rumania; Olga Kharin, Soviet Union, 9.50; 3. He between Maria Espartero, Hungary; and Mariana Gendova, Rumania, 9.00.

Modern Pentathlon

300-METER RICOING
1. Tie between Gunde Gulmel, France, 1:54.68; 1:54.70; 1:54.71; 1:54.72; 1:54.73; 1:54.74; 1:54.75; 1:54.76; 1:54.77; 1:54.78; 1:54.79; 1:54.80; 1:54.81; 1:54.82; 1:54.83; 1:54.84; 1:54.85; 1:54.86; 1:54.87; 1:54.88; 1:54.89; 1:54.90; 1:54.91; 1:54.92; 1:54.93; 1:54.94; 1:54.95; 1:54.96; 1:54.97; 1:54.98; 1:54.99; 1:55.00.

Rowing, Men

SINGLE SCULLS
1. Peter Kohler, East Germany, 7:57.25; 2. John Duff, Ireland, 7:57.25; 3. Joachim Dreifuss, East Germany, 7:57.25; 4. Perri Karsten, Netherlands, 7:57.25; 5. James Dietz, Slovenia, N.Y., 7:57.25.

Rowing, Men

DOUBLE SCULLS
1. He between Narveson and Smith, Canada, 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

PAIRS WITHOUT COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

PAIRS WITH COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

FOURS WITH COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

FOURS WITHOUT COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

PAIRS WITH COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

FOURS WITH COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Rowing, Men

FOURS WITHOUT COXSWAINS
1. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 2. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 3. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 4. He between G. and G., 6:57.25; 5. He between G. and G., 6:57.25.

Soccer

GROUP A
Brazil 6, East Germany 0.
GROUP C
Cuba 0, Poland 0.

Shooting

FREE PISTOL
1. Uwe Pattek, East Germany, 573 (mistaken from 581); 2. Hank Hahn, East Germany, 567; 3. Rudolf Dallinger, Austria, 562; 4. Heinz Meier, West Germany, 557; 5. Robert Schirmer, Sweden, 557; 6. Victor Tsonko, Hungary, 557; 7. Alejandro Silva, Mexico, 557; 8. Armando Blondevi, Sweden, N.Y., 554.

Shooting

CLAY PIGEON, TRAP
1. Donald Haldeman, Scotland, 117; 2. He between Donald Haldeman, Scotland; Peter Roca, Italy; Christen Olsson, Hungary; and John Priebe, Canada, 71; 3. He between Christen Olsson, Hungary; John Priebe, Canada; and Silva Marques, Portugal; and Bernard Blondevi, Sweden, France, 70.

Swimming, Men

100-METER BACKSTROKE
Festus 100 yards for semifinals
Qualifiers: 1. John Naber, Maple Park, Calif., 1:02.24; 2. He between Donald Matthews, East Germany, 1:02.24; 3. Mark Kerr, Australia, 1:02.24; 4. Bill Jackson, San Jose, Calif., 1:02.24; 5. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24; 6. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24; 7. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24; 8. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24; 9. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24; 10. Lutz Warke, East Germany, 1:02.24.

Swimming, Men

200-METER BUTTERFLY
Festus 200 yards for final
Qualifiers: 1. Steve Green, East Germany, 2:02.24; 2. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 3. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 4. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 5. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 6. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 7. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 8. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 9. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24; 10. Roger Pyle, East Germany, 2:02.24.

Swimming, Women

100-METER FREESTYLE
Festus 100 yards for semifinals
Qualifiers: 1. East Germany, 1:02.24; 2. East Germany, 1:02.24; 3. East Germany, 1:02.24; 4. East Germany, 1:02.24; 5. East Germany, 1:02.24; 6. East Germany, 1:02.24; 7. East Germany, 1:02.24; 8. East Germany, 1:02.24; 9. East Germany, 1:02.24; 10. East Germany, 1:02.24.

Swimming, Women

400-METER MEXLEY RELAY
Festus 400 yards for final
Qualifiers: 1. East Germany, 4:02.24; 2. East Germany, 4:02.24; 3. East Germany, 4:02.24; 4. East Germany, 4:02.24; 5. East Germany, 4:02.24; 6. East Germany, 4:02.24; 7. East Germany, 4:02.24; 8. East Germany, 4:02.24; 9. East Germany, 4:02.24; 10. East Germany, 4:02.24.

Volleyball

GROUP A
Czechoslovakia 3, Canada 2.
Poland 3, South Korea 2.

Water Polo

GROUP A
Italy 12, Iran 1.
GROUP B
Romania 5, Soviet Union 3.
GROUP C
Hungary 7, Australia 6.

Muttontown Wins

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
BETHPAGE, N.Y., July 18—Edwardo Estrada of Argentina scored three goals and led the Muttontown polo team to a 10-0 victory over Meadow Brook today in the opening round of the Monty Waterbury Memorial tournament.

Muttontown Wins

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
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Butterfly Is Swept By U.S.

Continued From Page 15

tunity to face Matthes man-to-man in the 100-meter final.

The 25-year-old Matthes won both Olympic backstroke races in 1968 and took a 1972. Here, he won the first semifinal, then watched Naber shatter his record and quite possibly his reign. As Naber left the pool, Matthes walked over and said in an imperfect accent, "Vedy fast."

Naber, as always, insisted that records were far from his mind.

"Things like this just happen," he said. "I'm not thinking of records, records, just best time, best time."

Naber was barely out of the water when Bruner and the others dived in for the butterfly final. Bruner, easy to spot because his head is shaved, was never more than a foot behind Naber. He took the lead for good as they reached the final turn and held off his fast-closing teammates. They shunted Roger Pyytel of East Germany, who held the previous world record of 1:59.63, to fourth place.

When Bruner hit the finish wall, he turned to see where the others were and then looked at the scoreboard. He breathed a hard, trying to catch his breath as he peered, and when he saw that the Americans had swept the medals he turned and hugged Greg Forrester swam over and joined the celebration.

Boycott Is Joined by Guy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

and the United States basketball team defeated Italy, 106-86.

At the same time, the political picture remained confused because several nations whose delegations stayed out of yesterday's opening ceremony march entered the competition. For example an Egyptian boxer scored a unanimous decision in an early bout and its basketball team lost to Czechoslovakia, 103-64. But a spokesman for Iraq said, "No, we don't go to the Games." We go home.

Even the participation of Egyptian athletes apparently didn't guarantee that country's continued presence in the Games. According to reports out of Cairo, the head of Egypt's government-run sports council had sent a dispatch today instructing the team to withdraw.

At Olympic Village, where the Jamaican delegation was awaiting the arrival tonight of that Caribbean country's minister of sport, communications were traveling with the speed of molasses. A note from the mayor of the Village, sent yesterday, reached the Jamaicans only this afternoon. It informed them that Congo, Ghana, Zambia, Ethiopia and Chat had officially withdrawn from the Games. Jamaica's track and field squad includes several gold medal prospects.

Guyana also had several gold medal possibilities in track and field, as well as in boxing, among its 18 athletes. But Sir Lionel Luckhoo, its delegation chief, said after sending a letter of withdrawal that principle was more important than gold.

"To merely pay lip service to your opposition to apartheid," he said, "is not sufficient. It does not give the impetus or carry the true significance."

The departure of Guyana, a predominantly black nation on the northern coast of South America, stirred speculation that Jamaica might follow.

Olympic Going Is R For American Oar

MONTREAL, July 18 (AP)—American hopes for gold medals in men's rowing faded quickly today after a disappointing day of preliminary Olympic trials.

Although most of the American entries did not immediately qualify for the semifinals, no crews were eliminated. In international rowing, all the losers get into the repechage or second chance heats. They will begin on Tuesday.

The United States eight trailed both Australia and New Zealand in the slowest of two preliminary heats in the glamour event at the Olympic Basin. East Germany, the defending world champion, beat the Soviet Union in winning the faster heat. The Americans were in the windswept outside lane that gave the oarsmen trouble all day.

The best American showings came in the pairs without coxswains and the fours without coxswains. Mike Staines of Philadelphia and Cal Coffey of Jewett City, Conn., almost left at the start, took second place.

The four of Tony Brooks, Jim Moroney, Gary Piantedosi and Hugh Stevenson won its heat for the only American victory of the day. They were, however, 13 seconds slower than East Germany's quartet in another heat.

A major American disappointment was sculler Jim Dietz of New York, who finished last in his heat of the singles.

The first cycling gold medal went to a team. The Russian and the 100-kilometer trial, Denmark's bronze medal place.

The Russians course on the Highway in 2:02. The Russian 22-year-old An nov to ride with plyvin, Vladimir and Aavo Pikk team which lost five seconds in the world title race. The move paid. Nadia Comaneci scored the first in Olympic cycling in the women's 100-meter paralytic bars. Miss Comaneci defeat Ludmila of Russia for the title, said after knew it was a way.

"I have pre well. I have t forward to the said, speaking t terpreter.

Uwe Potteck many won the ship in t taking the free with score of possible 600 poi

Use of British Six In Games Vetoed

MONTREAL, July 18 (Reuters)—The International Hockey Federation decided today not to bring the British hockey team to Montreal to compete as a substitute in the Olympic Games.

The British Olympic Association announced the decision after the British team, the first reserve for the hockey tournament, had been assembled in London following the withdrawal of Kenya and Ghana because from the Games.

Negotiations have been under way here and in London since noon yesterday when it first appeared that the Africans might withdraw.

Gymnastic Scoring Draws U.S. Protest

MONTREAL, July 19 (UPI)—The first official protest of the Olympic games was filed tonight by the coach of the United States Men's gymnastics team.

Karl Schwarzefer, the coach, said the United States was "deliberately denied" what it deserved in scores during the opening round of the competition.

"In general we were taking a rather rough treatment from the judges," he charged.

42 MATS

WANTED!
Tennis players and fans for Wednesday night!

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42 MATS
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Now the Republicans

Now that Jimmy Carter of Georgia has actually achieved the impossible by walking away with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and brilliantly capped his triumph by selecting Senator Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate, the Republicans are left in more of a quandary than ever.

For the Democrats have emerged with the strongest ticket they could possibly have put together. Governor Carter, despite traces of populism stemming from his Southern origins, has posed himself—and woo the nomination—essentially as a liberal conservative who occupies the middle of the road. If that description seems to cover very nearly the entire waterfront of American politics, that is exactly what Governor Carter has thus far succeeded in doing. By choosing Senator Mondale for the Vice-Presidential nomination, he has given strong and needed reassurance to the liberals inside and outside his party, without frightening away any Democrats of more conservative cast of mind.

Naturally, as the campaign develops, Governor Carter's position will have to be more sharply defined on an infinite variety of issues facing the country, ranging from energy development to aid for the cities, from arms controls to price controls. But the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform have established a broad and solid base from which to challenge the Republican nominee—whoever he may turn out to be.

This does not mean that the outcome of the election is a foregone conclusion. Obviously the political odds at this point are strongly in favor of the Democrats; but equally obviously, no national political contest in this country is ever won until the votes are counted—and the experience of 1948 is only one dramatic case in point. With an incumbent Administration and a President who, for all his faults, is personally appealing to a large number of apolitical Americans, the G.O.P. has a built-in

advantage that has not yet been entirely eroded by the record of this Administration, by the telling attacks of the opposition party or by the savage in-fighting among the Republicans themselves.

There is one way, it seems to us, in which the Republicans could dig their own political grave for 1976 as surely as anything can be done in American politics. That is by capitulating to the far right wing of the party that forms the core support of Governor Reagan in his quest for the nomination.

To put it in the crudest political terms, the far right of the G.O.P. has no place else to go; yet the nomination of Governor Reagan for the Presidency (or, for that matter, even for the Vice Presidency on a Ford ticket) would surely alienate the most important centrist and liberal segments of the Republican Party, without whose support it could not conceivably achieve national success.

While a superficial case has been made that Governor Reagan is strongest where Governor Carter is weakest, and therefore could make inroads on the Democratic vote in, say, the Far West, even that argument does not hold up in the face of the evident alienation of middle-of-the-road Republicans (not to mention Democrats) from Mr. Reagan—especially in light of the wild positions he has taken in the course of this campaign. His nomination in Kansas City next month would drive independent-minded Republicans away from the ticket in droves; and even if they did not move over to the Democratic side, they could not conscientiously vote for such an extremist as Governor Reagan—nor would they.

After the Goldwater debacle of 1964, if the Republican Party of 1976 now should turn to Ronald Reagan as its nominee, it will have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, like the Bourbon kings. It would, in fact, only invite a similar political fate.

Ethiopian Massacre

Ethiopia has undergone another political massacre. Eighteen military leaders and merchants have been killed, charged with crimes ranging from plotting a revolution to hoarding food. The news brings back memories of November 1974, when 60 leading military and civilian figures were executed on similar and related charges. But the situation in Ethiopia has deteriorated sharply between these two political bloodbaths, and the basic situation in that unfortunate country is much worse than it was in late 1974 even though the number of those executed now is considerably smaller.

The Ethiopian military takeover in mid-1974 was greeted enthusiastically by many in that country and abroad. It was not unreasonable to suppose that the removal of the aged Emperor Haile Selassie and the destruction of his corrupt and incompetent regime could be the beginning of a new era of economic, social and political progress in ancient Ethiopia. The mysterious new rulers—many of whom even kept their identities hidden—sought to prevent a cult of personality and engaged in fashionable rhetoric about social justice, egalitarianism, Ethiopian socialism, etc. Wide programs of nationalization were announced and concrete steps taken to smash the power of many of those who had lived in ease off others' labor in the past.

Unfortunately, however, the new regime has shown itself to be thoroughly incompetent and has alienated large sections of the population, from the urban students who were sent to the countryside to small farmers fearful of losing their land. A roaring inflation fueled by food and other shortages dominates the scene in Addis Ababa, while in Eritrea a strong Arab-backed secessionist movement gains strength.

The military rulers only a few weeks ago were forced to call off the peasant march they had planned to direct against the Eritrean rebels. More and more the evidence suggests that Ethiopia is slipping into anarchy, with the central government growing ever weaker and more divided.

The Rising Yen

In recent months, the United States and other Western industrial countries have been critical of Japan for allegedly preventing a rise in the value of the yen, in order to help Japanese export sales.

Last week the value of the Japanese yen started rising against the dollar, effecting a depreciation of the dollar and an appreciation of the yen. It is not clear whether this occurred because the Japanese Government has decided to accede to Western criticism or despite Japan's refusal to stop intervening to hold down the value of the yen.

The Bank of Japan has certainly been buying a lot of dollars—as much as \$200 million a day, according to some reports. Japanese officials insist the Bank of Japan has been intervening in the foreign exchange market only to smooth out erratic fluctuations in the yen's rate—action that would be consistent with the agreement reached among the major industrial nations at the Rambouillet conference last November. By week's end, in fact, the yen had dropped back, losing half its earlier gain.

Unfortunately, under the murky conditions of international finance and the uncertain rules of the present international monetary system, nobody can be entirely sure when a nation is intervening to block a rise in its currency in order to help its export industries and when it is simply trying to smooth erratic fluctuations. But the burden of proof certainly ought to be upon the nation that heavily and continuously intervenes to check a rise in the value of its money.

International surveillance and criticism, such as are now being carried out on a somewhat catch-as-catch-can basis, ought to be regularized and formalized within the International Monetary Fund.

Firmer guidelines are needed to enable countries to

rency will be regarded as acceptable and when intervention will be seen as a form of unfair trade practice—likely to invite retaliation by others. Fair exchange rate behavior needs to be seen as the necessary adjunct to liberal trade and investment policies.

Agricultural Abundance

The largest corn crop and the second largest wheat crop in history are the 1976 harvest prospects seen by the Department of Agriculture as of July 1. A statistical projection is hardly the same as the crop safe in the bin, and bad weather this summer could well make the final 1976 reckoning far less cheerful. Nevertheless, for the moment there is certainly reason for optimism since the forecast implies that the United States this year will gather huge crops sufficient not only to meet all domestic needs, but also to contribute substantially to foreign requirements.

Those requirements for American grain over the next twelve months are likely to be substantial. Western Europe has been plagued by record or near-record drought and heat for many weeks now so that the outlook for that area's grain production is anything but cheering. Australia, normally a large producer of surplus grain for export, is also suffering from serious drought so that expectations regarding its wheat production are being scaled down. Earlier this year weather reports from the Soviet Union seemed to suggest another unsatisfactory crop there, too, but more recent data suggest some limited improvement.

The role of the United States in recent years as a major barrier preventing world hunger of catastrophic proportions is partly the result of this nation's fertile soil and favorable weather conditions. In the Soviet Union, the areas with the best soil tend to have frequent droughts while the regions with adequate rainfall tend to have poor quality soil.

But weather alone is far from the whole story about the frequency of food difficulties in the U.S.S.R. and the general history of abundance of food here. The American farmer has strong incentives for high production, and the freedom to respond to those incentives with adequate technology and capital. The Soviet farmer, still chained in the collective farms, has little incentive and even less freedom to organize for maximum output.

The real surprise is not that the Soviet Union has to import massive amounts of food so often, but that Soviet agriculture produces as much as it does despite the great natural and man-made obstacles it faces.

Reductio ad Absurdum

President Ford moved quickly the other day to curb one of the silliest interpretations of legislation to come out of Washington in many a year. The Scottsdale, Ariz., school system had asked the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare if the traditional mother-daughter and father-son events would violate statutes barring sex discrimination in schools which receive Federal aid. Incredibly, H.E.W. ruled that sponsorship of the events would violate the law.

It is hard to believe that Congress ever intended such a result or even that the interpretation could have been made with a straight face. But there is no question that the President took the incident seriously. He fired off an order rescinding the ruling and his press secretary described him as "quite irritated."

There can be no quarrel with the purposes and intent of the statutory provisions barring sex discrimination in the schools, but surely it was never intended to bring about as ridiculous a result as the H.E.W. ruling. If this were a serious issue even coming close to the substance of Title IX, it might call for a clarifying amendment by Congress. As it is, we think Mr. Ford's prompt and well-advised reaction should provide sufficient policy guid-

Letters to the Editor

Hospitals: To Bridge the Unbridgeable Gap Shrewd Loans

To the Editor:
The voluntary hospital employees' strike points up a dilemma which, unlike many of our problems, could be remedied; the poor working conditions, low morale and danger to patients could be avoided. The American ideal is represented by those businesses in which a boy—or girl—enters at the bottom and rises to the top in terms of merit, application and further education. The "good" business is one which affords its less-educated employees a chance at such advancement from "stock clerk to programmer."

But there are institutions which call for very long periods of preparation, in which those who enter as adults have almost no chance of rising very high; these are especially hospitals, libraries, universities, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc. In such institutions there is an almost unbridgeable gap between the maintenance employees and the professional staff. Nor do the unions meet the needs for position for all the enterprising and ambitious among such large groups of employees.

The answer lies, I believe, in the answer I once received from the personnel manager of a large enterprise who boasted that upward mobility was open to all. "And what," I asked, "do

you do with a middle-aged, non-literate cleaning woman?" "Oh," he said, "we contract cleaning out."
In a firm which "contracts" to supply maintenance employees, there would be room at the top and midway for individuals with ambitions and executive ability who did not have the professional qualifications needed by the institution to which they supply essential services. Specific negotiations would be undertaken by the contractors, with additional appeals to trade union advocacy if the contracting institution became recalcitrant to reasonable demands.

Thus, one of the basic defects of the present system—the unbridgeable and therefore undemocratic gulf between maintenance and professional staff in one organization where the professional staff hold all the power—would be remedied. One attempt has been made in separating the administrative tasks from the professional tasks. But in institutions where such high expertise is needed, the administrative staff also need a very large amount of training.

"Why can't the employees of our hospitals, libraries, universities and museums have their own organizations in which there is 'room at the top'?"
MARGARET MEAD
New York, July 12, 1976

To the Editor:
R. E. Ludt asks for an for the lending of billions of the Communist bloc (let He might have also qu propriety of Western bank at interest rates which an those charged to capitali or of West Germans lendi terest—a growing so-cr credit—to their East Ge nists.

If one subscribes to the belief prevalent on Wall there is a shortage of capacity to produce good is a shortage of saving liquidity problem in the behavior is particularly if one erroneously be with our trade unions—national corporations through their econo abroad, such developmen to provoke.

The fact is that such functional, not only for and corporations involve the advanced capitalist its priorities. It oot higher profits in the We superior technology, but ates jobs that would in otherwise not exist.

A measure of the fun of such activities is the run chronic export surt to six times more the from the Soviet Union, e In the most recent Gr such activities were no portant built-in stabiliz even greater declines growth.

The lower interest ra these loans reflects the volved on the part of W as well as the Commun aversion to high inter surplus value. Thus, w shade the price of mo this up in other areas st for the use of patents.

Professor
Holt
Hempstead, L. I.

Of Parents, Students and Tradition

To the Editor:
I read today that the President suspended the H.E.W. ruling that father-son or mother-daughter events violate civil rights laws on sex discrimination. It is regrettable that he acted so precipitately.

According to Mr. Nessen, his objection was that these rulings interfere

were dead. I have seen little girls whose fathers were unemployed and therefore available, during the day deprived of a school function because their working mothers could not come to the annual mother-daughter tea. I have seen high school girls, who spent all season sweating for their varsity teams, deprived of the recognition afforded by the annual father-son awards banquet, because this "traditional American event" has never included them.

These are not family events. These are school events in which the schools are rigidly defining who may participate regardless of the circumstances of individual students or their families.

Considering the deprivation schools visit upon children by this rigidity, the fairest way is to provide parent-student functions in which families, not schools, decide which parent will attend, and in which students are included on the basis of merit, not on the basis of sex.

REBECCA L. LUBETKIN
South Orange, N.J., July 12, 1976



Lawrence Kaplan

with "family-oriented, traditional American events." A little reflection would have revealed the obvious: Family events take place in the private sector, in private places, with private money. Not so here. These are events paid for by the taxpayers and parents of all children, yet out-of-bounds for some.

As a parent and teacher, I have seen children subjected to very painful, even devastating situations because they or their available parent happened to be the wrong sex.

I have seen little boys left out of their annual father-son box-supper because their daddies were working nights, or had deserted the family, or

The President's reaction to the ruling that father-son or mother-daughter school events violate civil-rights laws on sex discrimination points up the hidden dangers in the Equal Rights Amendment. Under Title IX, the President is able to suspend rulings or introduce corrective legislation; should E.R.A. pass, the only way to correct such consequences would be still another constitutional amendment.

Blanket laws and regulations passed in a "let's do good" mood are bad enough; constitutional amendments passed this way can be devastating.

ANDELE FERSHMAN
Brooklyn, July 9, 1976
An editorial on this subject appears today.

Capital Punishment: 'A Whole New Cloud'

To the Editor:
The Supreme Court, in its most recent decision on capital punishment, has said yes and no and it depends.

It has specifically upheld some death sentences, specifically struck down others. It seems to have defined "cruel and unusual punishment" as a mandatory death sentence for certain crimes without regard to the "character and record of the individual offender and the circumstances of the particular offense." It has recommended, without specifically requiring, that a second trial be held after conviction of a capital offense to determine the punishment.

Thus a whole new cloud of uncertainties has been added to the uncertainties which have traditionally befogged the judicial procedures of condemnation of death. Now we know more clearly and definitely than ever before that we don't know, and any judge hereafter who puts on the black cap—unless he is lacking in the minimum of human consciousness and sensitivity—will do so with more fear and trembling than ever before.

Under this decision, some criminal offenders will be put to death, just as some people die of cigarette smoking. The Court has, in effect, proclaimed the warning: "Committing murder, and

perhaps certain other heinous crimes, may be dangerous to your health." To suppose that such a conditional and speculative hazard will serve as a deterrent is naive in the extreme.

The decision has eliminated the last shred of rational justification for retaining the death penalty. [Editorial July 15.]
SAMUEL A. KAUFMAN
Bronx, July 11, 1976

Unions and Nuclear Plants

To the Editor:
I can understand labor leader Peter Brennan's interest in nuclear plants because they would provide jobs as well as energy (letter July 3). How can he declare they offer no risk? This judgment does not come within the area of his competence. However, it strikes me that we have another terror to face from nuclear plants besides atomic accident. To what union would plant workers belong? When it is time for a new contract, will the nation be held hostage to an atomic threat if the terms are not to their satisfaction? Will the workers destroy the machinery, as has happened often in the past few years—most recently at N.S.C.? Will this destructive action cause an atomic disaster? When one considers these plants seriously, we have more to worry about than an atom going wild.

RRA COOKE WOOLCOM
Orlent, L. I., July 7, 1976

On U.S. Aid to

To the Editor:
Your editorial of July 19847) correctly pointed Uruguay's military has country's once-strong de tion. What was not m ever, is that the Uniti tines to fund that mil our embassy in Mont pronounced bias in favor repressive regime.

Last week the House off of all military Uruguay to the 1977 sistance Appropriator Foreign Operations Sub accepted my proposal t tary assistance there t tragic status of hur' Uruguay. The Senate h such a cutoff and the met has pledged to ha for Uruguay during the conference on the bill.

What is most distur that the State Depa acknowledging the "horr it to Uruguay, as oo off it to me, continues to s for the Uruguayan milit country faces an exteri reason, I suspect, is the bassy in Uruguay shuns there is a human righ Uruguay. The labor aita bassy there asserts that

few political prison Amnesty International, hand, puts the figure at embassy attaché aligns those right-wing orga dismiss Amnesty Intern "Communist front organ kind of bias must sun assessments and reports Department.

I think it only proper sess our aid program repressive Latin America: Let the cutoff of U.S. o Uruguay be a signal to sine countries that their ning out.
Ed
Member of Congress, I
Washington,

'Paramilitary' Scout

To the Editor:
I was surprised by th Bernard Lammers to th Boys' Life ("Gun Ads. Targets," letter July 10), apparently did not see sugar coating when he Scout.

The Boy Scouts of A founded as a paramilitary with uniforms similar to almost identical at the st itself is that given to the out the terrai before a is the program of trainin including hiking, campin ship (no scout camp is cc out a rifle range) and of preparing one for boot c years. The Scout Law em plete respect for authority attributes, such as com tolerance, are notably ab Moreover, Boys' Life, first subscribed 52 years ways carried the types c so distress Mr. Lammets seem that the events decade or so have chang mcrs' ideas of what a boys should be.

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سكرا من الامم

Legal Conflicts Subdued in Harris Trial as State's Witnesses Testify, but a Battle Looms Over a

By MARCIA CHAMBERS
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, July 18 — For four days, the state's 11 major witnesses in the trial of William and Emily Harris have told the jury about their experiences with the revolutionary couple and Patricia Hearst some two years ago, experiences some described as friendly, zany or frightening.

The fast-moving testimony on the events of May 16 and 17, 1974, was unusually free of legal conflict between prosecution and defense.

The jurors learned that a woman later identified as Miss Hearst fired shots at a sporting goods store to aid the Harrises' escape, and that the fugitives subsequently commandeered four cars and two car owners in their flight from the police.

This week, however, a major battle will be fought outside the jurors' presence over the admissibility of a tape recording sent to a Los Angeles radio station by the revolutionaries in June 1974. In it Mr. Harris, calling himself "General Teko," says, "We were forced to fight our way out of the store."

The Harrises and Miss Hearst, who is out on trial with them, are accused of assault upon six persons at the store robbery involving the commandeering of automobiles, and the kidnapping of two persons in their flight.

Samuel Mayerson, the chief prosecutor, says the Harrises concede culpability on the tape for some of the crimes charged against them. Leonard Weinglass, the chief defense attorney, ignores the issue of culpability.

"The tape doesn't qualify as scientific evidence," he said in an interview. "We're going to argue that tape issue out very extensively."

Last week, however, the defense did little arguing in attempting, as is often the aim in a criminal trial, to impeach the credibility of witnesses. And, as part of the defense strategy to concede the facts in the case, there were no battles over witnesses' identifying or failing to identify the two revolutionaries who came upon them with carbines that day. Some could identify the Harrises in the courtroom; some could not.

Two who did make identifications in court had markedly different impressions of their experiences.

One account, obviously pleasing to the prosecution, came from Frank R. Sutter, a contractor who was held captive for six hours after Miss Hearst and Mrs. Harris demanded his car at gunpoint in the Hollywood Hills.

The other witness, who helped the defense as much as he helped the prosecution, was Thomas Dean Matthews, who said that to his 12-hour abduction and ride with the members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, he shared good conversation, watched a movie at a drive-in theater and even examined one of the carbines with Mr. Harris.

"I just wanted to look at it," Mr. Matthews said.

Mr. Matthews, who was 18 years old at the time, said he never asked to be freed and described the group as "awfully nice" to him. The defense established that Mr. Matthews never felt like a kidnapping victim, but the prosecution demonstrated that he had been taken against his will.

Mr. Sutter, a large baldish man, who followed Mr. Matthews to the stand, gave brief and damaging testimony.

Where Mr. Matthews was given a blanket because he had a cold, and was "patted" on the head by Miss Hearst, Mr. Sutter said he was forced to lie face down on his stomach to a cramped position on the rear floor of his car, and initially a gun was "trained" on him by Miss Hearst.

Where Mr. Matthews was offered gasoline money by his captors before they released him, Mr. Sutter's wallet was removed and \$250 was taken from it. Mr. Sutter quoted Mr.

Harris as saying: "You can take it as a loan if you want, but I don't think you'll get it back."

And where Mr. Matthews was excited on his trip, Mr. Sutter said he was terrified, although he conceded that his captors had been considerate, allowing down for bumps on the road.

In the courtroom corridors, the defense preferred to discuss Mr. Matthews' testimony. Nonetheless, it was Mr. Matthews who helped prove several key prosecution points.

Since the Harrises are charged with assault with a deadly weapon for shooting up the sporting goods store, even though they never fired a shot,

Mr. Mayerson must demonstrate through circumstantial evidence that the Harrises "aided and abetted" Miss Hearst and that all were confederates in flight.

Thus, Mr. Mayerson sought to show that the group was on the run not only from the sporting goods store but also from a bank robbery in San Francisco a month earlier in which Miss Hearst was a participant. In the van, Mr. Matthews asked Mr. Harris why the Symbionese group robbed the bank.

"He said the group needed the money because it wasn't easy doing what they were

doing—it wasn't easy to fight a guerrilla war," Mr. Matthews told Mr. Mayerson.

Despite Mr. Matthews' testimony, Mr. Weinglass agreed that Mr. Sutter's account was the more devastating. And if the jury accepts Mr. Sutter's testimony and decides to convict, the Harrises could face life prison terms.

Yet Mr. Weinglass insisted in an interview that Mr. Sutter did not fall into the classic definition of a crime victim.

"I've interviewed him myself and he harbors no grudge," he said. "He has no malice. He likes Bill and Emily Harris."

Getting the jury to like "Bill

and Emily," as their lawyers address the defendants in court, is a major defense goal. Recognizing the difficulty, Mr. Weinglass said that for the sake of simply evaluating the evidence he would settle for their victims as Symbionese members because "we hoped to distinguish ourselves from criminal elements" and to "re-assure folks we meant them no harm."

Thus, before their jurors, the Harrises, a middle-class couple from Bloomington, Ind., who became "soldiers" in the "army" that murdered Marcus Foster, the black superintendent of the Oakland school system, and later kidnapped Miss

Wittes, testified that they did not do that day to their witnesses than on what they did. At times, this trial tactic

confirmed the prosecution that the Harrises play on the sympathy jurors.

For example, Mr. Harris conceded "horrible" stealing cars in the past, but he said he was a "good" person. He said he was a "good" person. He said he was a "good" person.

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10:30 am N	12:30 pm	NONSTOP
1:04 pm N	3:14 pm	NONSTOP
1:10 pm L	3:22 pm	NONSTOP
2:39 pm L	4:44 pm	NONSTOP
4:50 pm N	6:56 pm	NONSTOP†
5:10 pm L	7:29 pm	NONSTOP
5:12 pm K	7:25 pm	NONSTOP
7:35 pm K	9:52 pm	NONSTOP
8:38 pm N	11:40 pm	One-stop
9:00 pm K	11:00 pm	NONSTOP*
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صكنا من الامل



News Summary

Dalai Lama's Brother, Now a Jerseyan, Enjoys His Job as a School Janitor

RIS KAPLAN he dined with the young Dalai Lama, and living in

Samden is now a custodian at Plains-Fanwood in central New Jersey. He is surrounded by fellow workers, students, and a copper-skinned town as "Sam."

of His Job 13-year-old ki, and their they quietly ilation of 28-Township of Mr. Samden xian job on after working at the Tibetan aft shop at venue in Manrad lived there friends until w Jersey. amden satis-as a custodian?

I have never, except in the here, I studied here. I was 17 ve done some with Tibetan but I have no kills. Anyway, better off if I much ahead. ents then."

and Friends' n, an alert, ice employe om, an excu-om at 280 arned English t missionary India, where d in 1962.

July 18 (AP) measures de-ent President ving another Saturday left appy persons, police said 17 cars from one of the Mr. Ford's hugh the city, the Y.M.C.A. et said they without pen-ay, when the t about parka- malice toward said Lawrence .C.A. residence, as my street ne a town zone joing to pass

the mountainous country. In 1954, Mr. Samden said, he accompanied the Dalai Lama on a visit to Peking, where they spent six months of a year's visit to China. He added: "Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai and Chinese leaders invited us to join the People's Republic and we dined and discussed. We Chinese want to help you to build a modern Tibet, to work in the modern way and it's up to you, they told us. We were so innocent, you know. They wanted us to have a closer relationship with Peking and keep the British and Americans out."

Mr. Samden continued: "There couldn't have been more than five Westerners in our whole country. Well, after their invasion of 1959, more than 100,000 Tibetans fled to India. The United Nations passed resolutions on human rights and self-determination, then they forgot Tibet. It was very sad. We were too small

for them to notice, that's the problem."

Mrs. Samden said, "I am very sorry to say that I don't have too much faith in the United Nations."

Her husband declared: "One day, we will be free and go together to Lhasa. I don't know how long it will take, but sooner or later we will be free. In our faith, the truth always wins."

"Life Was Very Peaceful" They are able to practice that faith from time to time in the Buddhist temple at Farmingdale, in southern New Jersey. And they maintain a correspondence with the Dalai Lama, who is 41 years old and is living in Dharamsala, a small town 200 miles north of New Delhi. Mr. Samden's memory of Tibet is of a sparse existence, with yaks, horses, mules and donkeys used for transportation. "Our life was very peaceful, very simple, friendly and

happy," Mr. Samden said. "We were a poor country, but we had enough food, with tsampa, a barley, as our staple. We ate yak meat and mutton mostly, and a kind of wholewheat bread. And we climbed the mountains and hiked."

Certainly he misses Tibet in many ways, he said. He misses the monthly village gatherings, the singing, the dancing, the high mountains and the long grass.

"It's a pity," he said, that Tibet has been so forgotten, adding: "I don't think that Tibet is mysterious, but it is totally different from anything in the world. Backward, perhaps, in the modern sense, but from our own cultural standpoint it is one of the richest cultures. We had no mental problems, no major crime."

How could he have ever settled down in the relatively flat terrain of New Jersey?

"Well, everything considered, it's great," he said. "There are all kinds of people here, a mixed culture for us, the best country to live in. In Tibet, we were so isolated, we had no concept of the outside world."

Perhaps the most dramatic example of Mr. Samden's remarkable adjustment to the outside world he now lives in emerged when he discussed what he and his family now do to fill the leisure time he once spent climbing among Tibet's rocky cliffs, which average 16,000 feet in height.

"A few miles west of Scotch Plains," he said "there is Watchung Mountain, and we go there once in a while." The Watchung range has an elevation of 400 to 500 feet.



Lobsang Samden in a photo made years ago in Tibet.



Mr. Samden cleaning chairs at school in Scotch Plains, N.J., where he is a custodian.



Summertime Is Cram Time for Students Preparing for Bar Exam

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

For weeks now they have not been to a movie or seen their friends, and they are only dimly aware that the Bicentennial celebrations and the Democratic National Convention ever happened. They have been muttering strange-sounding acronyms, hoping to reduce the key elements of a whole year's course in one word. Their favorite self-torture has been playing 20 questions about law.

The agonizing rite of summer for law school graduates—the bar exam—is at hand. Tomorrow and Wednesday, 3,600 people, the largest number ever, will take the New York State bar examination. For most, their livelihood is involved, since they will not get jobs until they have passed the test.

No Desire for Risk Consequently, even the brightest and cockiest graduates are unwilling to risk failure. Nearly all who are taking this week's test celebrated their law school graduation in May or June by enrolling in six- or seven-week cram courses, such as the one offered by the Practising Law Institute, for a cost of \$150.

Joseph M. McLaughlin, the dean of Fordham Law School, is the off-season is one of the star lecturers in the law institute's course.

Last week, like a track coach trying to calm down athletes before a big meet, Mr. McLaughlin was trying to relax the tension of his students as he gave them a taste of what they might expect on the bar exam.

"A subject that will capture your imagination" he



Law school graduates preparing for the New York bar examination at the Practising Law Institute's cram course at Town Hall.



Two competitors, the New York Bar Review and the Marino Bar Review Course, gross nearly \$1 million in New York State.



teaching of legal theory and reasoning, bar review courses, where the emphasis is on rote learning, have become a thriving middle-sized business. The law institute and its

confided, "is verification. There has never been a bar exam that has not been devoted heavily to verification." Applause and nervous laughter.

The audience of 250 aspiring lawyers apparently agreed that verification—the requirement that some, but not all, court papers be sworn to—was not what the practice of law was all about.

The dean's words of wisdom were repeated the next morning, along with the disembodied laughter and applause, to students who listened to his lecture on tape. These sessions were held in Buffalo, New Haven, Boston and a dozen other cities.

With enrollments packing law schools that stress the

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

The African boycott of the Olympic Games in Montreal got support from the Caribbean yesterday when Guyana withdrew, bringing the total withdrawal to about two dozen teams involving 600 athletes, as the first day of competition began. The International Olympic Committee will not invoke sanctions against the protesters. Officials of the I.O.C. say that disciplinary measures would only aggravate a "very emotional" situation. The I.O.C. is not expected to try to arrange a reconciliation either, since it regards the dispute as being beyond its jurisdiction. [Page 1, Columns 5-6.]

Christian rightists started a new attack on the isolated Palestinian camp of Tell Zaatar, on the outskirts of Beirut, which has been under siege for nearly a month. Meanwhile, residential areas of Moslem-controlled western Beirut were shelled by mortars, apparently in revenge for the shelling of Christian areas outside Tell Zaatar by Palestinian and leftist Moslem artillery. The rightist-controlled radio reported that many Palestinian fighters and civilians at the camp had surrendered but it did not repeat earlier reports that the camp had fallen. Palestinian sources said that two rightist attacks had been repulsed and that troop reinforcements had reached the camp. [1:8.]

Hardly 24 hours after the Spanish Government promised amnesty to some political prisoners, bombs were exploded in eight cities, including Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Bilbao, damaging public buildings and monuments and injuring seven persons. Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa believed the bombings were the work of two extreme leftist groups, Basque nationalists and the Popular Antifascist Revolutionary Front. These groups were suspect, he said, because their jailed members and others held responsible for violence against persons would not be amnestied. The bombings coincided with the 40th anniversary of the start of the Spanish Civil War. [1:7.]

Mexican officials, concerned for the lucrative American tourist business, sent armed troops on border patrol over the weekend to prevent terrorist attacks and robberies. The troops patrolled the Baja California coast in jeans to protect American citizens carrying

Mexican border. The beaches attract two million American tourists each year. The victimizing of Americans appears to be only a small part of an increasingly ugly mood along the border. [1:4.]

National Neither President Ford nor Ronald Reagan has been able to muster a clear majority of the 2,259 delegates to the Republican National Convention. The final delegates were picked Saturday night in Salt Lake City and Ronald Reagan got all 20 in Utah, which, with Connecticut, held the last of the state conventions. President Ford won all 35 Connecticut delegates. The New York Times national delegate tabulation gives the President 1,102 of the 1,150 delegate votes needed for nomination. Mr. Reagan has 1,063 and 94 are uncommitted. [1:1.]

How tax breaks for the lucky few individuals or companies depend on access to power is examined in the first of two articles on tax legislation. The ability to have preferential provisions written into a tax bill depends largely on knowing someone in an influential position or being able to hire a lawyer or lobbyist with access to power. ate has a number of such provisions. [1:2-9.] The major tax bill currently before the Senate.

The first of two Viking landing craft completing a journey from earth of nearly half a billion miles that took nearly a year is preparing to land tomorrow on the surface of Mars, where it will take and transmit the first photographs from the surface of another planet. The scheduled landing time is 7:53 A.M., Eastern daylight time, but because of the time it takes radio signals traveling at the speed of light to cross the 240 million miles from Mars to Earth, it will be 19 minutes later—8:12 A.M.—before the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena receives signals from the landing craft. [1:1-4.]

A "major break" in the kidnapping of 26 schoolchildren and their bus driver was expected by law enforcement officials in Chowchilla, Calif., and neighboring counties. "For the first time we are in a concrete position with solid leads to follow," the sheriff of Madera County said. He released a drawing of two of the three kidnapping suspects, based on descriptions by two of the children, and the license-plate number of a van

The Other News

Reservations remain as Montreal receives Queen. Page 2 Politics and athletics again mingle at Olympics. Page 2 Black university students riot in South Africa. Page 3 Third world acts to restrict flow of news. Page 7 Arab leaders believed to discuss Lebanon. Page 8 Ivory Coast follows different road to prosperity. Page 9

Government and Politics Mondale staff preparing to plan campaign. Page 14 McCarthy isn't thrilled by choice of Mondale. Page 14 Carter teaches Sunday school in Georgia. Page 14 Gioria Schaffer to oppose Weicker for Senate. Page 44

General Few delays as witnesses testify on Harris. Page 23 "Cram" schools for law bar the unforseen. Page 23 Dalai Lama's brother now a school custodian. Page 23 Jewish Museum opens in Philadelphia. Page 24 Metropolitan Briefs. Page 25 Hare Krishna sect stages Fifth Avenue parade. Page 25 Victims of a restaurant hold-up hold reunion. Page 25 Suffolk's detergent ban still controversial. Page 25 Yiddish-lovers meet in Central Park. Page 27 Paine tombstone stirs new mystery. Page 42 Guidance plan opens academic doors to youths. Page 43

Health and Science Scientists await outcome of Viking's Mars trip. Page 11 Inhumane experimentation on cats at museum. Page 42

Amusements and the Arts A biography of Celine is reviewed. Page 19 "My Friends," Italian film, on local screen. Page 26 Lynn Seymour dances "Swan Lake." Page 26 Barbara Lea singing at Michael's Pub. Page 26 Stockhausen's "Sirius" has

Quotation of the Day

"Everything is proceeding very well. There are no anomalies, no problems. We're in good shape for the landing."—James S. Martin Jr., the Viking project manager, announcing Mars landing plans. [1:2.]

Leading artists leave Huron for I.C.M. Page 28 French hand tours streets of New York. Page 28 Going Out Guide Page 28 About New York Page 26

Family/Style Crepe pans: "Easy method" isn't always easy. Page 12 De Gustibus: Curry leaf seems to exist. Page 12 Why some designers lower high ceilings. Page 12 Obituaries Sherman L. Sibley Pacific Gas chief. Page 24

Business and Financial Economic talks in Paris reach impasse. Page 1 Bond traders react to surge in money supply. Page 29 Foremost fights Fosner takeover drive. Page 29 Nations tackle nuclear-waste disposal. Page 29 Washington and Business: A "moderaterist" policy. Page 29 Survey finds oil industry "not competitive." Page 29 Israel ends exclusive link to dollar. Page 29

Personal Finance: Placing a "limit order." Page 30 Commodities: Figuring supply and demand. Page 31

Sports Bruner leads U.S. to sweep in swimming. Page 15 David Graham wins Westchester Classic. Page 15 U.S. five begins medal quest by routing Italy. Page 15 Texas Rangers' manager won't "pass the buck." Page 15 Dispute on payoffs irks fans at Aqueduct. Page 15 Mets win, 2-0, for Lolicich; Kingman hits 32d. Page 15 American oarsmen set back in Olympics. Page 16 Guyana boxer's golden dream now nightmare. Page 16 Tanner tops DIBbs in final of Western tennis. Page 17 A's rout Tigers, get that feeling again. Page 17 Namath steps quickly into his old Jets' spot. Page 17 Cosmos trounce Diplomats by 5-0 at Stadium. Page 18 Hunt wins British Grand Prix after a pileup. Page 18

Man in the News Mario Soares, Portuguese Socialist leader. Page 3

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Editorials and Comment

Editorials and Letters. Page 20 Anthony Lewis: Democrats' problem: apathy. Page 21 William Safire: a warning for Carter staff. Page 21 Patrick Anderson on esprit of Carter corps. Page 21

News Analysis David K. Shipler on Moscow party moves. Page 4

Issue and Debate Commodity pricing: A global

Man in the News Mario Soares, Portuguese Socialist leader. Page 3

Editorials and Comment Editorials and Letters. Page 20 Anthony Lewis: Democrats' problem: apathy. Page 21 William Safire: a warning for Carter staff. Page 21 Patrick Anderson on esprit of Carter corps. Page 21

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Suffolk Still Awash in Controversy Over Detergent Ban



Ross shopping at the Finast store in Syosset, Nassau County, for dishwashing detergent that she cannot buy in Suffolk County where she lives.

By GEORGE VECSEY
Special to The New York Times

SYOSSET, L.I.—The rush begins at 5 P.M. when the industrial plants disgorge their workers. The cars stream down Jericho Turnpike, not to a bar for a quick beer, not to a diner for some supper, but to the supermarket for a 20-pound box of laundry detergent.

This is "Last Chance, Nassau County," where Suffolk residents stock up on those detergents that many feel are more effective than soaps—but that Suffolk outlawed five years ago in the only such ban of detergents in the United States.

The ban was enacted by the Suffolk Legislature in 1971 because the slow-degrading, foam-producing "surfactants" were being recycled from the county's cesspools into the shallow water supply on which the county depends for its drinking water. In those days billows of suds appeared in fresh water and on occasion from water taps in homes.

The detergent level has dropped in the five years since the law went into effect, according to a study by the Suffolk Department of Health this year. But sizable numbers of Suffolk residents still slip across the border, in the manner of "dry county" residents conducting incursions into a "wet county" to buy whiskey, rather than buy the approved soap products on the Suffolk shelves.

The detergent level is down, Mr. Brenner said. "But until they put in sewers, they continue to put sewage into the ground, and that's not so healthy."

Mr. Brenner likens the Suffolk ban on detergents to prohibitions on phosphates enacted in Kansas, Iowa and New York State, as well as in Chicago and Dade County, Florida. Those bans were to discourage the growth of water-stagnating algae, but Mr. Brenner maintains that "it has never been demonstrated that the banning of phosphates helped the water quality."

The state ban on phosphates in 1973 has been "exceptionally effective," said Dr. Sidney Schwartz, director of the State Department of Environmental Conservation. "It has cut down phosphates by 50 percent."

The earlier Suffolk ban on detergents has cut the detergent concentration in some degree, according to a study by the county's Department of Environmental Control this year. Five test wells showed decreases, three of them to levels too low to analyze. But two other wells showed increases—both above the state limit of 0.5 milligrams per one part of water. This indicates, officials say, that "a substantial amount of detergent" still remains in the ground. At the same time, chloride levels have risen in 7 of 10 test sites, indicating to analysts that mere dilution from heavy rain was not a factor in the detergent drop, but that the ban had some definite effect. But all officials say the ban must be continued until sewers are built.

Some homeowners are likely to resist, however. While the sale of the detergents is banned, their use is not. Dishwashing machine detergents are not banned because no suitable substitute has been developed, and commercial laundries never switched to detergents anyway.

When the ban was enacted in 1971, few products had been developed for the hand washing of dishes or the machine washing of clothing. However, the tiny Sunshine Chemical Company developed a product called "Tuff" which was judged by Suffolk to be within the limits of the law. The company also puts out a soap product called Suffolk.

Joseph Reiner, the company's founder, said: "I guess some people go over the border for detergents because they're doing business right on the Suffolk line. So most people are obeying the law, and saving the ecology."

Several major companies have responded to the ban by putting out a soap powder for sale only in Suffolk.

The price of the legal Suffolk soaps runs from 30 to 70 cents a pound, while detergents in Nassau cost about 30 cents a pound for the 20-pound economy size and somewhat higher for smaller portions.

"It's not the price that's the problem, it's getting your clothes clean," said Jerry Piscopo, manager of a Hills supermarket in Huntington in Suffolk County.

"Our clothes have a yellowish color if you use the stuff you're supposed to use. I buy detergents in Nassau myself, and I see detergent boxes in my neighbors' garage pails," added Mr. Piscopo, who lives in Selden, 20 miles east of the county line.



Chariots being pulled down Fifth Avenue by Hare Krishna devotees

Lin Charges Day-Care 'Giveaway'

URICE CARROLL, a possible political influence on a small group of developers who are responsible for part of the city's water system, is under investigation by Comptroller Harri-

lin said yesterday. Mr. Lin said he had substantially rent payments of 25 of the city's leaseholders as a result of his office. He pointed to "an enormous way of public funds," a statement.

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East Meets West in Hare Krishna Fete

In size, it was dwarfed by Operation Sail. In popular concern, it was outwitted by the Democratic National Convention.

But for hundreds of Hare Krishna followers—including many Indian immigrants to New York—yesterday's Ratha Yatra festival was by far the most important event in an eventful month.

Pulling three brightly colored chariots down Fifth Avenue from Central Park to Washington Square, the religious group's adherents were celebrating one of the holiest holidays of the Indian calendar, the feast of Jagannatha, the Lord of the Universe, according to Krishna doctrines.

Most of the participants in the parade were young Western followers from as far away as Caracas and Montreal, but the crowd included hundreds of Indians who brought the basic Krishna faith with them from Bombay and Calcutta.

Like many other immigrant groups who preserved their forms of worship once they came to America, the Indians who watched or participated in the parade were pleased to see that they could keep the faith even in New York City.

While Hare Krishna practitioners are not entirely free of harassment, Hare Krishna was close enough to their brand of Hinduism to make them feel at home.

Hecklers are vocal. "It's surprising that you find this right in New York City. It's our way of life," said Nagio Patel, a civil engineer from Jersey City who emigrated from Bombay. "We love New York City and America. It's the most beautiful place in the world. No other country will give such freedom for our own ceremony."

But the Krishna devotees were not entirely free of harassment. Along the parade route, three men—including one who said he was an evangelical Christian minister—jeered at the parade and called on parade watchers to become Christians.

"Idol worship! This is absolutely ridiculous! Read the Bible!" cried one man who would identify himself only as "Normal Christian."

There was a brief scuffle when an Indian immigrant tried to tear a large placard out of the hands of another heckler. The placard read, "Turn or Burn." The police broke things up, but made no arrests.

"They are insulting us," said the Krishna follower, who declined to identify himself. "I'm a devotee of Krishna and Christ. These people who are doing this in the name of Christ are criminals."

Except for the hecklers, however, the parade was generally well received by passers-by, who enjoyed the three multi-tiered chariots, the sun, and the chanting and dancing of the young Krishna marchers.

Relive Restaurant Holdup at a Dinner

SCARSDALE, N.Y., July 18—A year ago, 20 couples from Hartford, Conn., rented a bus and traveled to a restaurant in Harlem in New York City for a Chinese dinner.

At night, they drove their own automobiles to a restaurant in Scarsdale to reminisce and complete an anniversary that had been interrupted.

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Metropolitan Briefs

4 Women Flee Prison, Are Recaptured

Four women overpowered a guard and escaped from the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility in Bedford, N.Y., but all were recaptured within 12 hours, authorities reported.

A state spokesman said that two inmates, Maria Diaz, 23 years old, and Albert James, 22, jumped a guard, Rachel Taylor, as they were returning from the exercise yard. They took the guard's keys and freed two other inmates, Irma Mitchell, 23, and Sheila Liles, the spokesman said. The four then tried to lock the guard in a cell but bolted for the yard when she resisted.

State troopers from four communities, correction officers and Bedford policemen joined in the hunt for the escapees. All were caught and returned to the prison.

Teacher Charges Racial Discrimination

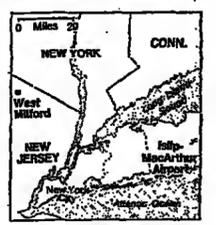
A white teacher dismissed from her job with the Hartford Urban League is charging she was dismissed because of racial discrimination. The teacher, Diane Creamer, was dismissed six weeks ago after working for the league for more than a year. She said she had been the only white teacher at Project Matthew, a program for students without high school diplomas. She has appealed the decision to league officials and filed a complaint with the State Commission on Human Rights. Project and league officials would not comment.

'Pearls' on the Hard Sell Barred

In its role as semantic guardian of advertising language, the State Attorney General's office has persuaded a mail order company to stop equating genuine with simulated in its sale of pearls. The Jay Norris Corporation of Freeport, L.I., has agreed to drop its advertisements of "magnificent genuine imported pearls" after the state told the company that it was a violation of Federal Trade Commission regulations not to specify that the items were simulated pearls. The company further agreed to make refunds to customers who requested them.

From the Police Blotter:

A 36-year-old man was shot to death in front of a shoeshine parlor at 101 West 141st Street when he sought to help his nephew in a fight with eight men. The victim, Earlton Jordan of 1800 Donaldson Avenue, the Bronx, was shot twice in the head before the men escaped. The men had reportedly attacked Mr. Jordan's nephew when he made a comment about a woman. . . . Joseph Moore, 63, of 1381 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, stabbed a guest in death, according to detectives, who said the visitor had ignored Mr. Moore's repeated warnings to stop using profanity. The victim, George Glover, 36, died of a chest wound. Mr. Moore was charged with homicide. . . . The body of a 32-year-old Brooklyn man was found in the street in front of 506 Leonard Street, about half a mile from his home in the Greenpoint section. The victim, Richard Pag-



The New York Times/July 19, 1976

5 L.I. Residents Killed In Jersey Plane Crash

Five Long Island residents were killed yesterday when their single-engine plane crashed as they were attempting an emergency landing at Naironi Airport near the Jungle Habitat Amusement park in northern New Jersey.

The victims were identified as Louis Faber, 52, a school teacher of Sayville, N.Y., the pilot; Charles DiGiorgio, 51, a construction worker of Huntington Station, N.Y.; John Furevick, 44, of Deer Park, and Michael Cavale, 31, of Smithtown, N.Y., and his 6-year-old son, Michael Jr.

Detective Larry Loughlin of the West Milford police said that the plane had gone down a half mile from Naironi Airport at about 11 A.M.

He said the plane, a Beechcraft Bonanza, had left MacArthur-Isip Airport on Long Island for Cherry Ridge Airport in Pennsylvania.

Witnesses told the police that the plane appeared to have mechanical trouble before it crashed into a wooded area near the amusement park. It struck trees, flipped over and burst into flames, trapping all five passengers.

Frank E. Campbell
The Funeral Chaplain

Work Party A Salute to Yiddish

ESLIE MANTLAND
Thousands of people gathered at Central Park yesterday to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Yiddish theater and spent much of the day discussing the seemingly endless question of how Yiddish can survive. The question has been years in the making, 50 years ago, said J. J. J. J., the education of the Workmen's

music and theater festivals sponsored by the cooperation with the Actors Union, the Department and the Bicentennial Committee. Yiddish is alive, he said.

The picnic proved debate the liveliness of the event was surely of all ages kicked and whirled during hours of folk dancing preceded the picnic.

It is My Heart
I tried her coat, and pocketbook in raised her other hand and she was happy, dancing in a circle.

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Even more incredible even more shocking than
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MANNHATTAN QUEENS WESTCHESTER SASSANO SUNFLO

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THE OMEN

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AND ALSO AT SPECIALLY SELECTED THEATRES THROUGHOUT

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RICHARD PRYOR
BINGO LONG TRAVELING ALL-STARS & MOTOR KINGS

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Truck carrying Foremost-McKesson dairy products climbing a hill above San Francisco. The diversified company's earnings come from foods, wines and spirits, drugs and health-care products, chemical distribution and land development.

Foremost-McKesson Strikes Back as Posner Presses Takeover Drive

ROBERT METZ
 It became known last week that Victor Posner, the chairman of the conglomerate, had attempted to take over Foremost-McKesson, Inc., the massive drug and liquor company. The reaction in the company's headquarters was a state of panic. Posner had made such a move in the past, though not in the last 10 years. He had acquired some 50 companies in the past, though many were unsuccessful. He is 57 years old and is invariably victorious. Success was starting a chain only to return later while still in the company.

Posner, who has many sons, gets grudging admiration from past foes, many of whom have kept on in business because he has been so frequently successful in paying himself his salary from his companies. It is said to be \$750,000 a year.



Victor Posner, chairman of Sharon Steel, is trying to acquire Foremost-McKesson.

Policy Broadens Its Pound's Exchange

The New York Times
 On July 18—Israel lowered its pound from 1.5 to 1.0 with the American dollar. Effective at midnight, the exchange rate was set at 1.0. The move was part of a series of devaluations designed to bridge the inflation rates in Israel and abroad.

Under the reform approved by the Government in Jerusalem today, all exchange rates will be set daily on the basis of a basket made up of the currencies of Israel's five leading customers, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands.

Based on Israel's present export distribution, the linkage will be 35 percent to the dollar, 23 percent to sterling, 20 percent to the mark, 14 to the franc and 8 to the guilders.

Under the new system, the dollar rate may fluctuate daily like other currencies.

Eliahu Izakson, chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce here, estimated the effect on sterling and French francs in the reckoning of Israel's exchange rates would improve this country's competitive position in Europe and America by 10 percent.

Meanwhile, the Government made it clear it would continue periodic devaluations to revise the par rate of the basket to prevent the inflation gap between Israel and Europe from widening. The latest devaluation was announced today and the rate was changed from 7.97 to 8.12 Israeli pounds to the dollar.

The Cabinet approved a change in procedure giving a ministerial committee greater flexibility in executing the policy.

Since June last year, when the policy of creeping devaluation was announced, a committee of ministers has been empowered to devalue up to 2 percent every 30 days without consulting the Cabinet. The Cabinet today granted the committee power to devalue an aggregate of 8 percent every four months.

Officials explained that this move was aimed at speculation who had been buying foreign currency whenever a devaluation was imminent. Under the new system, the dates and rates of devaluation will be unpredictable.

INVESTORS REACT ON MONEY SUPPLY

M-1 Surge Means Analysts See No More Fed Easing, So Bond Prices Slump

By DOUGLAS W. CRAW
 It did not take the credit markets long to react to the \$2.6 billion increase in the nation's basic money supply reported by the Federal Reserve last Thursday afternoon. Prices turned lower later that day in the Government securities market and took a further drubbing last Friday, with declines ranging from a quarter to a full point.

Participants in the credit markets had been expecting an upturn in the basic money supply (which is known as M-1 and consists of currency and demand deposits) of perhaps \$1 billion for the week ended July 7. When the \$2.6 billion increase was announced, along with an increase of \$3.9 billion in M-2 (which includes M-1 plus time deposits except large certificates of deposit), a widespread advance in Government and corporate bond prices came to a halt.

The size of the latest increase in M-1 was viewed by one observer of the credit markets as evidence that "there is no room for further ease" as far as Federal Reserve monetary policy was concerned.

A Sluggish Month
 The money supply performed sluggishly last month. As July began, the Federal Reserve appeared to respond to a slight easing of the credit reins. As evidence of this, it was noted that the Fed seemed to be lowering its target objective for the rate on Federal funds—the rate banks pay to borrow excess reserves from one another—from 5 1/2 percent to 5 1/4 percent.

Some optimistic market participants had been hoping for a further downward adjustment of the central bank's target for the Federal-funds rate of 5 percent.

However, analysts last week were no longer so hopeful of that 5 percent rate for Federal funds. As Citibank noted last week, the M-1 figures would climb again as the summer goes on.

The Federal Reserve itself took no action for its own account in the Government securities market last Friday, and the rate on Federal funds traded in the range of 5 1/4 to 5 5/16 percent during the day.

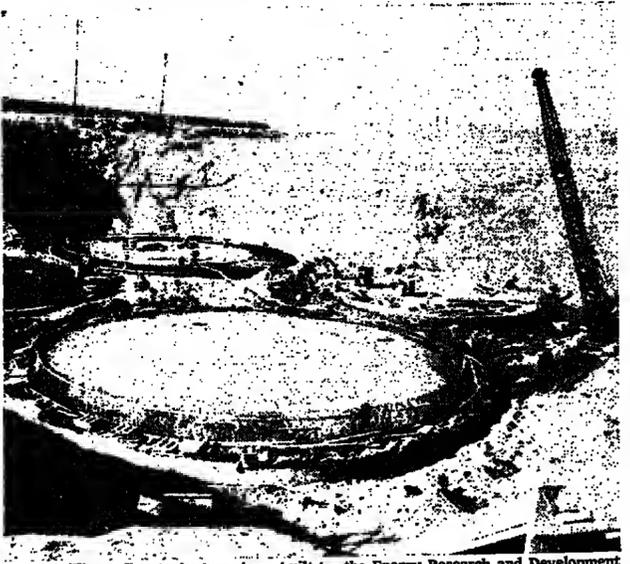
Meeting Scheduled
 Clearly, however, the money-supply figures will be under close scrutiny in the next few weeks. The Fed's Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow.

Salomon Brothers, for one, says, "No further easing in monetary policy is likely to be initiated at this meeting." "Looking still further ahead," Aubrey G. Lanston & Company commented in its latest market letter, "It can be expected that the Fed will—against the background of an expected continuation of a solid economic expansion and the likelihood of prices from the temporarily subdued pace in the early months of this year—show more acute and prolonged sensitivity to spurts in money-supply growth above its tolerance limits than shortfalls below."

Meanwhile, for the week ended July 12, the Treasury Department has scheduled an auction of \$2.75 billion of two-year notes tomorrow—a financing that was no surprise to the market. Later this month the Treasury is expected to announce a financing operation for August.

In the first half of this year, according to Salomon Brothers, net privately purchased Treasury

Continued on Page 33, Column 1



These million-gallon tanks have been built by the Energy Research and Development Administration for disposal of radioactive waste. Site is near Hanford, Wash. Steel liner is surrounded by concrete, and the tanks are buried more than seven feet underground.

Nations Tackle Nuclear-Waste Disposal

By VICTOR K. McELHENY
 Special to The New York Times
 DENVER—The problems of processing and disposing of radioactive wastes will be resolved within 10 years, according to representatives of nuclear development programs from non-Communist countries.

At an international conference on the problem held here last week, they said they would control wastes in ways that would not impose significant new risks of cancer from radiation hundreds or even thousands of years from now.

Robert C. Seamans, the administrator of the United States Energy Research and Development Administration, said that the fear has often been expressed, both in this country and abroad, that we are going to burden future generations with our hazardous wastes. Well, let me reassure you, we do not intend to burden anyone.

The wastes, which start off as liquids so radioactive that they boil by themselves, would be concentrated into solid form—probably glass to start with—and put inside steel canisters.

The canisters would be shipped to national repositories, expected to be deep-living salt beds in such nations as the United States and West Germany and some form of crystalline rock in Canada.

Leaders of the American program feel that several waste studies in other countries are more advanced than this nation's. Frank P. Baranowski, director of nuclear fuel cycle and production for ERDA, said of French work on glass incorporation and German work on salt mines: "The French are ahead of us in vitrification and the Germans in actual expertise in the mines."

Tests Described
 At the conference Klaus Kuehn, a West German engineer, described 10 years of experience in burying drums of low-level and intermediate-level wastes in the caverns of a salt and potash mine at Asse, near Braunschweig.

West Germany also plans to create by 1985, at a single site, a nuclear-fuel cycle center where "spent" fuel elements would be reprocessed, the covered plutonium would be

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

Issue and Debate Commodity-Pricing Tug-of-War

By ANN CRITTENDEN
 The heaviest artillery in the campaign against the existing international economic order is aimed at the world's commodity markets. The have-not nations are shooting for a greater share of control over commodity pricing, more price stability and higher prices for a number of raw materials.

Exactly how these goals could be accomplished is still unclear. But they are of vital importance to the Southern Hemisphere bloc of developing countries, and for that reason "commodities" have become the key item on the agenda whenever the world's North and South sit down to negotiate.

The poorer nations are concerned because they depend on raw-material sales for some two-thirds of their export earnings. As they see it, there are three things wrong with the system in which those sales are made.

First, commodity markets have always been erratic, with wide, sudden swings in price movements. After declining steadily from a peak in the early 1950's, commodity prices jumped 100 percent in the period from 1973 to the middle of 1974 and then fell 49 percent in the last six months of 1974. By early 1976, copper prices, for example, were one-third their 1974 peak.

Now the roller coaster is heading up again. In the last three months, copper prices were back up 24 percent, cotton 59 percent, coffee 32 percent and cocoa 42 percent. The Economist magazine's dollar price index for all commodities shows an average gain of 17 percent since early April.

What these spasms mean is that producers can neither predict their export earnings



Bags of coffee being loaded aboard ship in Mombasa, Kenya. The world prices of commodities and raw materials are at the center of a growing controversy.

SURVEY FINDS OIL 'NOT COMPETITIVE'

Haskell, Head of Senate Unit, Says It Supports Bill to Break Up 18 Concerns

PUBLICATION DUE TODAY

4 Companies in 1973 Called Dominant Regionally in Gasoline Marketing

By EDWARD COWAN
 Special to The New York Times
 WASHINGTON, July 18—A survey of the oil industry shows that it is "not competitive," according to Senator Floyd K. Haskell, chairman of the special subcommittee that commissioned the study.

The Colorado Democrat said in an interview that the survey also showed that Congress must compel oil companies to keep their books in a uniform way and give the Government regular reports that show separately the profitability of crude oil production, pipeline transportation, refining and marketing.

The Senator said that the survey findings supported the pending Senate bill to break up 18 large oil companies.

Summary Publication Today
 A summary of some of the data collected for Senator Haskell's special subcommittee on integrated oil operations is to be published tomorrow. A copy was obtained by The New York Times. The subcommittee was created in June, 1973 by Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Interim Committee, as a "fact-finding body."

A long questionnaire asking for masses of statistics for the years 1964 through 1973 went to 89 oil companies, and 63 responded, at least in part. The replies were summarized by a Cornell University group of scholars under the direction of Duane Chapman, an economist and environmentalist.

At many points, the summary speaks of gaps and other problems with the data and resulting difficulties in reaching conclusions.

With a few exceptions, the companies' replies will be available to the public.

Four Found Dominant
 The findings that Senator Haskell contended showed "without the shadow of a doubt" that the industry was uncompetitive were as follows:

In gasoline marketing, four companies were dominant regionally in 1973—Standard Oil of California in the West, Standard Oil of Indiana in a broad band of Northern states from Idaho to Michigan, Exxon in Texas, much of the South and the Middle Atlantic, and Mobil in the Northeast.

"A historical explanation," the summary says, "is that the four regionally dominant companies were each units of the Standard Oil trust at its dissolution in 1911, with marketing territories at that time similar to the 1973 pattern."

The original Standard Oil Company founded by John D. Rockefeller was broken up as a monopoly into some three dozen separate companies.

If these were meaningful,

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

Washington and Business The Consequences of a 'Monetarist' Policy

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
 Special to The New York Times
 WASHINGTON—Nearly every business, large or small, at some time or another has to borrow money. And, even though interest on borrowed money is a tax-deductible expense, the interest rate still matters as a cost of doing business—more so than ever in recent years as interest rates have moved higher.

Yet it has been extremely difficult for businessmen, including the treasurers of large companies, to have any clear idea in advance of what interest rates are likely to be, even in the short-term future. This has been a particularly severe problem in the last 10 years, when interest rates have gyrated more than at any time in at least a century.

The problem of unpredictability has not vanished, but the careful businessman can now glean far better clues to at least the near-term course of interest rates than ever before. And he can do so by watching some numbers that hardly anyone but the experts ever used to care about.

The essence of the change is that the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve System, has become "quasi-monetarist." This sounds technical, but it has profound implications. The evidence of the change has mounted, particularly in the last 15 months.

A monetarist policy by the central bank is one that concentrates on a target for growth of the nation's money supply (which has several different definitions) far more than the course of interest rates or other "money market conditions."

The Federal Reserve's current policy approach is only quasi-monetarist because, while its targets are expressed in terms of the money supply, it achieves them—or seeks to achieve them—by manipulating a particular interest rate, known as the Federal-funds rate. This is essentially the rate on overnight loans of reserves between banks.

A purely monetarist policy, such as has been advocated for years by Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, would have the Federal Reserve pick a target for money supply, provide exactly the amount of bank reserves to achieve that target and let interest rates in the marketplace move where they will.

The Fed has not gone that far. Instead, it sets a money-supply target and then, if the actual figures stray outside the target range, it manipulates the Federal-funds rate to try to bring them back into

Continued on Page 33, Column 4

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Kallman Will Head Gimbels New York

PAGE 30—mon-fin
 Gimbels Brothers Inc. announced yesterday the appointment of Matt Kallman as chairman and chief executive officer of the 10-store Gimbels New York division.

Mr. Kallman, 47 years old, had been president and chief operating officer of the division. A graduate of New York University, his first retailing experience was at Ohrbach's New York, which he joined in 1951.

Subsequently, Mr. Kallman served at The Boston Store, Milwaukee, and Shillito's, Cincinnati, before joining Gimbels Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1974. He is credited with turning that unit into the most profitable in Gimbels' 37 department store group.

Martin S. Kramer, chairman of the parent company, said in making the announcement that a successor to Mr. Kallman as president of Gimbels New York would be named soon.

'Limit Order' to Broker Can Save a Trader Money

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

It is an understatement to say that in recent years the average investor has had trouble making money in the stock market. But rubbing salt into this wound is the fact that commission rates, at the same time, have been going up. Thus, in a sense, the investor is paying more to make less. Since May 1, 1975, with the advent of fully negotiated rates, the commission situation for the average investor has become even more painful.

The nation's 25 million investors have watched their commission rates increase slightly, while the big institutions such as banks and mutual funds enjoy rate discounts of 40 and 50 percent—or even larger—because of their muscle.

If the average investor calls his broker today and requests a commission discount for, say, an order totaling \$6,000, chances are that he will encounter a long pause on the other end of the line and then hear a refusal in measured tones.

But investors do possess, as they say on Wall Street, one club in the bag that they might pull out. Normally, buy and sell orders are placed "at the market," or at prices prevailing on the trading floor. This is called a market order.

The club in the investor's bag is known as the "limit order."

If a stock is selling at 25 1/4, for example, and a person wants to buy 100 shares, he might specify a limit of 25 1/4, as the price he is willing to pay, rather than placing a market order.

In a matter of days in a frenzied market, the price of a stock may trade within a range of half a point or a point. Thus, if the limit order is executed at 25 1/4, the customer saves \$25 on his purchase of 100 shares. If he sought to buy 500 shares with the same limit, his saving would amount to \$125.

While this is not a king's sum, it can serve to provide a sort of commission discount for the customer who lacks the ability to negotiate more favorable rates with his broker.

Such tactics can do more than save money for a customer. An extra "dividend" is provided by the psychological boost inherent in buying a stock at more of a bargain rate.

Limit orders may also be placed when a person decides to sell a stock, thus perhaps giving him a slightly better price than he otherwise might obtain.

In either case, the limits usually should be placed within a fraction of the current trading range. It is unreasonable, for example, to enter a limit of 22 when a person desires to buy a stock selling at 25 1/4.

Limit orders may be placed either for a single day or for an indefinite period. In the latter case, they are known as open orders—also known as G.T.C. ("good till canceled") orders. These orders remain in effect until they are either executed or canceled.

Certain caveats must be observed in the chancy art of placing limit orders. In a booming market, especially, limit orders may be poor strategy.

The basic considerations involve the tone of the market and the situation prevailing in the individual stock.

Many brokers tend to discourage the placing of limit orders. (However, when brokers buy or sell stock for their own account, they often place limit orders.)

Commonly, a broker uses two different arguments in trying to discourage the use of limit orders. The first argument to the client runs something like the following: "Look, you're buying this stock for the long term and

expect to realize a profit over a period of time, so what difference does it make whether you save \$25 or \$50 in commissions?"

The second argument is perhaps more convincing: "If you place a limit to buy below the current market, you stand a good chance of never getting the stock at your price and, in the long run, you simply could miss the chance of buying it."

For many stocks that enjoy active markets, such as American Telephone and Telegraph or General Motors, it often makes good sense simply to buy at the prevailing price.

But for stocks that trade spasmodically—or in "thin markets," such as many issues on the American Stock Exchange—a limit order often becomes another type of money-saving tactic for the client.

In a thinly traded issue, a customer may find it to his advantage to place a buy limit above the current market to assure that he will not be "paying up" excessively for a stock. For example, if such a stock closed the previous day at 22, he may decide to buy 500 shares and place his limit at 22 1/4 rather

than place a market order, only to have his broker call him later to say he had to pay as high as 22 3/4, or 23 1/4 for some of his stock.

Limit orders also may be used to advantage in the over-the-counter market and in the sale and purchase of options.

Brokers, of course, dislike limit orders because they may not result in the commission that comes automatically with an executed market order. Also, limit orders involve more paper work—and potentially less profit—for the brokerage firm than a market order.

In any case, the investor must subject himself to analysis before placing a limit order. What are his objectives? How anxious, really, is he to buy the stock? Is he willing to take the risk of missing the purchase of a stock? How cooperative is his broker?

But it pays at times to place a limit order, whether the customer is seeking to reduce his commission costs or whether he wishes to protect himself from paying too much for a stock he has decided to buy.

TRAINING IS PLANNED FOR LOW-PAY JOBS

The country's public vocational school system in the next decade will train the bulk of its graduates for relatively low-paying jobs, according to a study issued this week by the Conference Board.

The study examined the growth and characteristics of 123 occupations, focusing on jobs that do not require a college degree.

These occupations are expected to generate 2.75 million jobs a year between 1970 and 1985 and constitute more than 55 percent of all job openings in the country. A majority of the jobs will be in fields paying less than the \$9,945 median

earned by all United States full-year workers in 1970, according to the Conference Board, a nonprofit research group.

About 1.8 million job openings in the 15-year period will result from attrition, with only 800,000 jobs generated by employment growth. The largest single group of openings will be in the clerical field where 795,000 new openings are projected.

Cyclists Fight Hel

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Hundreds of motorists assembled at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, Pa., to demand that helmet laws be passed as a matter of safety because head injuries cause head injuries.

They argued that helmet laws are a matter of safety because head injuries cause head injuries.

They argued that helmet laws are a matter of safety because head injuries cause head injuries.

They argued that helmet laws are a matter of safety because head injuries cause head injuries.

Diamond Shamrock Corporation

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

- \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Initial Series
- \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series B
- \$2.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series C
- \$1.15 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series E

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Diamond Shamrock Corporation (the "Corporation"), all outstanding shares of the \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Initial Series ("Initial Series Stock"), \$4.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series B ("Series B Stock"), \$2.00 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series C ("Series C Stock"), and \$1.15 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock—Series E ("Series E Stock") are hereby called for redemption and will be redeemed on September 15, 1976 (the "Redemption Date") at the following prices (including accrued dividends to the Redemption Date):

Series	Redemption Price	Accrued Dividends to the Redemption Date	Total Redemption Price
Initial Series Stock	\$100.00	\$1.00	\$101.00
Series B Stock	\$100.00	\$1.00	\$101.00
Series C Stock	\$ 42.00	\$.50	\$ 42.50
Series E Stock	\$ 25.50	\$.2875	\$ 25.7875

Payment of the total redemption price may be obtained on or after the Redemption Date upon delivery and surrender of certificates for shares called for redemption at the office of The Cleveland Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, 2075 East Ninth Street, P.O. Box 6477, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

CONVERSION INTO COMMON STOCK

Each Series of Preferred Stock called for redemption is convertible into Common Stock without par value. Corporation at the respective conversion rates set forth below. THIS RIGHT TO CONVERT SHARES OF EACH SERIES CALLED FOR REDEMPTION WILL TERMINATE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1976.

IMPORTANT:

Stockholders should carefully consider the market value of the Common Stock (listed on the New York Stock Exchange) into which the shares of each Series called for redemption are convertible.

Since July 1, 1975 through July 15, 1976 the reported sales prices of the Common Stock ranged from a high of \$80.00 to a low of \$44.75 and on July 15, 1976 the last reported sales price was \$77.50.

Initial Series Stock

Each share of Initial Series Stock called for redemption is convertible into 2.6 shares of Common Stock. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Initial Series Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$38.47 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Initial Series Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on Initial Series Stock has been declared and is payable on September 15, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Record holders of Initial Series Stock on August 20, 1976 which are converted into Common Stock after that date will nevertheless receive such quarterly dividend.

Holders of Initial Series Stock should take into account that a quarterly dividend of \$45 per share on C Stock has also been declared and is payable on September 7, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Those who convert their shares of Initial Series Stock into Common Stock on or prior to August 20, 1976 would receive the Common Stock dividend on the shares of Common Stock resulting from conversion rather than the dividend on shares of Initial Series Stock. Based upon the conversion rate of 2.6 shares of Common Stock for each share of Initial Series Stock, the dividend of \$45 per share of Common Stock is equivalent to a dividend of \$117 on the Initial Series Stock, an amount greater than the regular dividend of \$1.00 per share of Initial Series Stock. Holders of Initial Series Stock desiring to receive the higher dividend should convert on or before August 20, 1976.

Series B Stock

Each share of Series B Stock called for redemption is convertible into 2.6 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series B Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$38.47 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series B Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on Series B Stock has been declared and is payable on September 15, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Record holders of shares of Series B Stock on August 20, 1976 which are converted into Common Stock after that date will nevertheless receive such quarterly dividend.

Holders of Series B Stock should take into account that a quarterly dividend of \$45 per share on Common Stock has also been declared and is payable on September 7, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Those who convert their shares of Series B Stock into Common Stock on or prior to August 20, 1976 would receive the Common Stock dividend on the shares of Common Stock resulting from conversion rather than the dividend on shares of Series B Stock. Based upon the conversion rate of 2.6 shares of Common Stock for each share of Series B Stock, the dividend of \$45 per share of Common Stock is equivalent to a dividend of \$117 on the Series B Stock, an amount greater than the regular dividend of \$1.00 per share of Series B Stock. Holders of Series B Stock desiring to receive the higher dividend should convert on or before August 20, 1976.

Series C Stock

Each share of Series C Stock called for redemption is convertible into 1.15 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series C Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$36.53 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series C Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share on Series C Stock has been declared and is payable on September 15, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Record holders of shares of Series C Stock on August 20, 1976 which are converted into Common Stock after that date will nevertheless receive such quarterly dividend.

Holders of Series C Stock should take into account that a quarterly dividend of \$45 per share on Common Stock has also been declared and is payable on September 7, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Those who convert their shares of Series C Stock into Common Stock on or prior to August 20, 1976 would receive the Common Stock dividend on the shares of Common Stock resulting from conversion rather than the dividend on shares of Series C Stock. Based upon the conversion rate of 1.15 shares of Common Stock for each share of Series C Stock, the dividend of \$45 per share of Common Stock is equivalent to a dividend of \$51.75 on the Series C Stock, an amount greater than the regular dividend of \$0.50 per share of Series C Stock. Holders of Series C Stock desiring to receive the higher dividend should convert on or before August 20, 1976.

Series E Stock

Each share of Series E Stock called for redemption is convertible into .75 shares of Common Stock of the Corporation. Attention should be given to the fact that the value of the Common Stock receivable upon conversion of Series E Stock is substantially greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption and that, as long as the market value of the Common Stock is more than \$34.00 per share, the market value of the Common Stock into which one share of Series E Stock is presently convertible is greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon redemption.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$0.2875 per share on Series E Stock has been declared and is payable on September 15, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Record holders of shares of Series E Stock on August 20, 1976 which are converted into Common Stock after that date will nevertheless receive such quarterly dividend.

Holders of Series E Stock should take into account that a quarterly dividend of \$45 per share on Common Stock has also been declared and is payable on September 7, 1976 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976. Those who convert their shares of Series E Stock into Common Stock on or prior to August 20, 1976 would receive the Common Stock dividend on the shares of Common Stock resulting from conversion rather than the dividend on shares of Series E Stock. Based upon the conversion rate of .75 shares of Common Stock for each share of Series E Stock, the dividend of \$45 per share of Common Stock is equivalent to a dividend of \$33.75 on the Series E Stock, an amount greater than the regular dividend of \$0.2875 per share of Series E Stock. Holders of Series E Stock desiring to receive the higher dividend should convert on or before August 20, 1976.

Any holder of any Series called for redemption who desires to convert his shares into Common Stock may do so by surrendering his certificates at the offices of the transfer agent, The Cleveland Trust Company, at the address set forth above, together with a written notice directed to the Corporation at the offices of such transfer agent stating the holder of such shares elects to convert the shares surrendered for shares of Common Stock of the Corporation and a price in lieu of any fractional shares of Common Stock otherwise issuable upon conversion, based upon the last price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the day of conversion. Conversion will be deemed to have been made as of the date of surrender of the certificates for the shares. No payments or adjustments shall be made on account of any dividends accrued on the shares surrendered for conversion.

Amounts sufficient to redeem all outstanding shares of each Series called for redemption and not converted into Common Stock will be deposited in trust with The Cleveland Trust Company, Redemption Agent, by the open date of business on September 15, 1976 for payment to the holders upon surrender of the certificates therefor. From such dividends shall cease to accrue on such shares and the holders thereof shall cease to be stockholders and shall have no interest, upon surrender of the certificates as set forth above. If the holders fail to claim the amount so deposited within six years after the Redemption Date, the Cleveland Trust Company, upon request, will pay over to the Corporation the unclaimed amounts, thereafter the holders of the shares called for redemption shall look only to the Corporation for the payment thereof.

The Corporation has mailed a copy of this Notice to the holders of record of each Series called for redemption for the convenience of such holders. Letters of Transmittal which may be filed in and signed to indicate which of above alternatives such holders elect. Copies of the Letters of Transmittal may be obtained by any holder from Cleveland Trust Company at the address given above.

DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION

JOHN A. WILSON
Vice President and Secretary

July 19, 1976

REMINDER: THE RIGHT TO CONVERT SHARES OF EACH SERIES CALLED FOR REDEMPTION INTO COMMON STOCK WILL TERMINATE ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1976.

The merger of

Otis Elevator Company

with

a wholly-owned subsidiary of

United Technologies Corporation

has become effective.

We acted as financial advisor to Otis Elevator Company in this transaction and assisted in the negotiations.

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

International Investment Bankers
One Liberty Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10006

July 19, 1976

NATIONAL DETROIT CORPORATION

Parent Company of
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—June 30, 1976

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks (Including Foreign Office Time Deposits of \$764,877,825)	\$2,136,543,112
Money Market Investments:	
Federal Funds Sold	495,375,000
Other Investments	8,903,754
	504,278,754
Trading Account Securities—At Lower of Cost or Market	5,628,955
Investment Securities—At Amortized Cost:	
U.S. Treasury	470,624,830
States and Political Subdivisions	789,336,904
Federal Agencies and Other	32,467,597
	1,302,429,331
Loans:	
Commercial	1,702,579,186
Real Estate Mortgage	796,997,036
Consumer	238,054,061
Foreign Office	428,999,089
	3,167,629,451
Less Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	52,194,064
	3,115,435,387
Bank Premises and Equipment (at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$39,229,540)	66,614,222
Other Assets	165,962,916
Total Assets	\$7,286,792,247
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Deposits:	
Demand	\$1,873,962,579
Certified and Other Official Checks	350,041,741
Individual Savings	1,339,793,151
Individual Time	763,649,687
Certificates of Deposits	551,308,678
Other Savings and Time	122,426,929
Foreign Office	1,036,792,179
	6,037,905,154
Other Liabilities:	
Short-Term Funds Borrowed	\$ 536,404,768
Capital Notes	100,000,000
Sundry Liabilities	164,806,413
	801,211,181
Total Liabilities	6,839,116,335
Shareholders' Equity:	
Preferred Stock—No Par Value:	
No. of Shares	
Authorized 1,000,000	
Issued	75,000,000
Common Stock—Par Value \$12.50:	
No. of Shares	
Authorized 10,000,000	
Issued	6,000,000
Capital Surplus	175,000,000
Retained Earnings	199,993,254
Less: Treasury Stock—51,404 Common Shares, at cost	(2,317,345)
	447,675,911
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$7,286,792,247

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Robert M. Surdon, Chairman of the Board
- Charles T. Fisher, III, President
- Norman B. Woolton, Vice Chairman of the Board
- A. H. Aymond, Chairman, Finance Company
- Henry T. Bodman, Chairman, National Bank of Detroit
- Harry B. Cunningham, Chairman of the Board, A. H. Range Company
- Dwight K. Emsick, President, The Michigan Bell Telephone Company
- Richard C. Gerstenberg, Director and Former Chairman, General Motors Corporation
- Martha W. Griffiths, Chairman, C. Grimes
- John F. Hamann, The Detroit Edison Company
- Robert W. Harwell, President, Citi Electric Services Company
- Joseph L. Hudson, Jr., The J. L. Hudson Company
- Walter A. Lewis, President, Lewis & Thompson, Inc.
- Don T. McKone, President, McKone-Peard Company
- Ellis B. Morry, Chairman, National Bank of Detroit
- Arthur R. Soder, Jr., American National Resources Company
- Robert B. Stamps, Chairman, BAF Worldwide Corporation
- Nella S. Stanger, Chairman, Director and Chairman of Executive Committee, Chase-National Trust Company
- George A. Sullivan, Chairman, National Trust Corporation
- Robert W. Stroh, President, The Stroh Brewery Company

ADVISORY MEMBERS

- Irvin Bryn, Former Chairman, Detroit Steel Corporation
- William H. Day, Former Chairman, The Michigan Bell Telephone Company
- A. P. Fochman, Former Chairman, The Benefit Corporation
- Ralph T. McElvany, Former Chairman, American National Resources Company
- Peter J. Monaghan, President, LaPrade & McDonald
- George Russell, Former Vice Chairman, General Motors Corporation

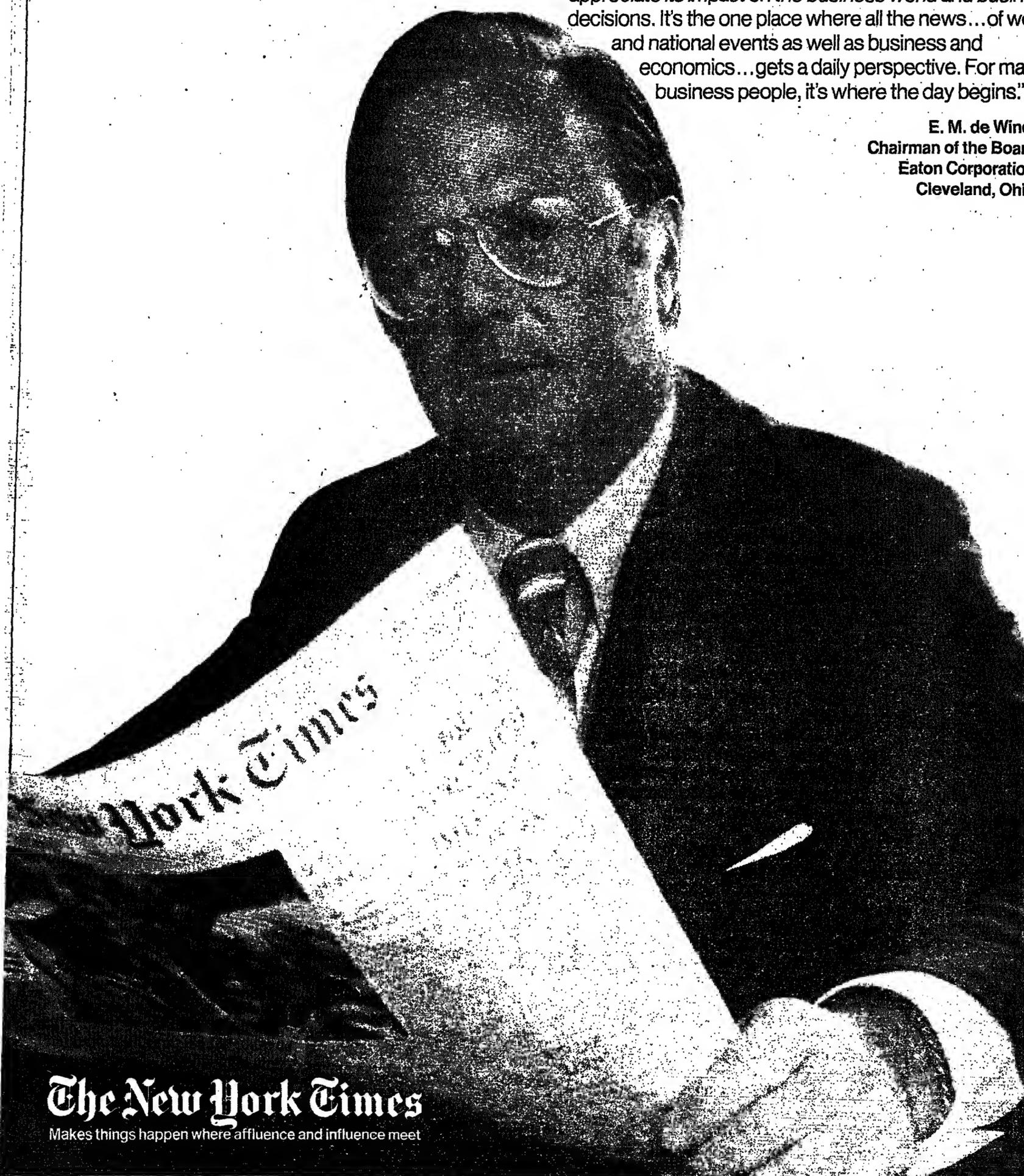
Assets carried at approximately \$410,000,000 (including U.S. Treasury Securities carried at \$330,000,000) were pledged at June 30, 1976, to secure public deposits (including deposits of \$130,000,000) of the Treasurer, State of Michigan and for other purposes required by law. Outstanding standby letters of credit at June 30, 1976, totaled approximately \$15,000,000.

Handwritten signature or stamp in Arabic script.

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“You don’t have to agree with The New York Times to appreciate its impact on the business world and business decisions. It’s the one place where all the news...of world and national events as well as business and economics...gets a daily perspective. For many business people, it’s where the day begins.”

E. M. de Windt
Chairman of the Board
Eaton Corporation
Cleveland, Ohio



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Makes things happen where affluence and influence meet

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The New York Times business world and where all the news is as well as business and daily perspective. It's where the day begins.



Police sketches of the men sought in the kidnaping of a 12-year-old boy in Massachusetts. From left, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey B. and Jennifer, 10.

'ak' Expected in Mass Kidnapping

From Page 1, Col. 5
Sheriff's Descriptions Of Abduction Suspects
SHERIFF TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
CHOWCHILLA, Calif., July 18—Following are descriptions provided by the Madera County Sheriff's office of three suspects wanted in connection with the kidnaping of the 26 school children and their bus driver.

Suspect No. 1: A white male, 6 feet to 6 feet 2 inches tall, age 50, gray hair, medium to heavy build, tattoo of eagle on right arm, wearing cowboy boots, a tan shirt and tan pants with a horse head belt buckle.

Suspect No. 2: A white male, age 45, 5 feet 6 inches tall, thin to skinny in build with a one-inch scar on the right cheek and a chipped front tooth, wearing a hat, glasses, tennis shoes and jeans.

Aged Return 'Home' as the Strike Ends

By MARY BREASTED
Mrs. Israel sat on a ledge outside the Sephardic Home for the Aged in Brooklyn's Bath Beach section yesterday, resting as her son-in-law went to fetch a wheel chair.

"This is Home Now"
Edward M. Cohen, the associate executive director of the Sephardic Home, who sat at a table inside the door, greeting the returning residents and checking their names off a long list, said Mrs. Israel's experience was not unusual.

Drug Center Stirs Controversy on Patients' Records

By M. A. FARRER
A small, state-financed drug rehabilitation and mental health center in Geneseo, N.Y., has become embroiled in a dispute over the confidentiality of patient records, with broad implications.

Center Holds Firm
The center held to its position, asserting that it would breach the patients' right to privacy—and impair the course of treatment—if the records were read by Mr. Boghosian without the patients' prior approval.

But neither the state nor the center's position is simple. At a Congressional hearing on the dispute last Friday, the conflict involved complex questions of law, morality, patient treatment and accountability for public expenditures.

At the close of the hearing, Mr. Drysdale, deputy director of the state's Office of Drug Abuse Service, told Mrs. Abzug that he would recommend suspension of the center's annual \$25,000 grant if the center could not reach a reasonable compromise.

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- HOUSES - 100
79 ST 4 EAST
A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
371-8704
- HOUSES - 101
131 ST 4 EAST
A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
371-8704
- HOUSES - 102
131 ST 4 EAST
A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
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HOUSES - QUEENS

- HOUSES - QUEENS
JAMAICA HILLS \$70,000
A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
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- HOUSES - QUEENS
JAMAICA HILLS \$70,000
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HOUSES - MANHATTAN

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A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN

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HOUSES - QUEENS

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JAMAICA HILLS \$70,000
A 2 story residential home, formerly occupied by a doctor, in the heart of the city.
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Continued on Following Page

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Two & Two Rooms 1511
 Cont'd From Preceding Page
 118 EAST 92ND ST.
 CONVENT STONE CHAMBER
 DECORATIVE W/B/F P/LC
 TURKLE BOY PROP. 860-8894

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Three, Four & Five Rooms 1513
 40 E. 11th St. 2nd fl. 2 bdrms
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 J.L. SOPER & CO. 421-4835

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 NEVER A FEE!
 323 EAST 75 ST.
 5 STORY RENOVATED BLDG
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Apartment - Manhattan
Three, Four & Five Rooms 1513
 EXHAUSTED
 After waiting the streets all day
 NO FEE
 70s CPW Victorian 3 \$240

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 YORKVILLE TOWERS
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 One Bedroom With
 Separate Dining Room
 Only \$448 ... 22nd fl.
 ALL UTILITIES INCLUDED

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 444 EAST 86TH
 NO FEE
 IMMEDIATE FUTURE OCCUPY

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 PARK AVE, 7
 Studio Apt. \$275
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 3RD AV (30') ELEV \$252

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 Studio Apt. \$275
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(2) Shifts Supervisors
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OPERATORS

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INSURANCE
UNDERWRITERS
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DIAMOND AND STONE SETTERS
PRODUCTION JEWELERS

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LAPIDARIES
SETTERS
FLORENTINE

WAX DEPT.
FOREMAN OR FORELADY
HEAD POLISHER
SPECIAL PROJECT

MECHANIC'S HELPER
DIESEL
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PROGRAMMER

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Paine Tombstone Found in Tivoli, N.Y., Stirs New Mystery About Pamphleteer

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times
TIVOLI, N. Y., July 18—A tombstone "in memory of Thomas Paine" was found here yesterday, buried a few feet under the roots of a hemlock tree, creating a new mystery around the whereabouts of the remains of the Revolutionary War pamphleteer and author of "Common Sense."

The seven-foot marble obelisk was unearthed by a backhoe operator digging a ditch for a septic field next to the home of John McNeil, a highway equipment operator who was astonished by the discovery.

"We checked the dates on the marker—born Jan. 29, 1737 and died June 8, 1809—in an encyclopedia and they were right. When we checked first, we found that historians did not really know where Paine was finally buried."



The New York Times/July 18, 1976

Final Burial a Mystery

Paine's long-recognized tombstone in New Rochelle, near the Thomas Paine cottage and museum. It is a small, square tombstone and it was placed over Paine's grave about 30 years after his death, according to Mary Alice Richardson, curator of the museum.

The political theorist whose writing had a profound effect on the Declaration of Independence was originally buried in New Rochelle, but his body was disinterred for reburial in

his native England several years later.

He was denied burial there, however, and his final resting place remains a mystery. Mr. McNeil was unable to shed any light, saying he knew nothing that could link Paine to this once prosperous Hudson River village, near Rhinebeck.

The obelisk, whose top was broken when it was removed from the ground, also contains the name of John G. Lasher, who died at the age of 80 in 1877, or nearly seven decades after Paine. Mr. McNeil said that descendants of Mr. Lasher still live in the area.

"It must be out somewhere, on display for the Bicentennial," he said, adding that there was no possibility it could be the one found here.

"They are completely different shapes, with different markings," he said.

While the New Rochelle tombstone recalled Paine's authorship and his role in the Revolution, the obelisk uncovered here yesterday is simple and direct. It says:

The McNells built their home 14 years ago on the foundation of an earlier house that had, in turn, replaced "a much larger place—a mansion, I'm told," Mr. McNeil said.

"It was owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rockefeller," he said, adding that he had no reason to believe they were related to the "wealthy Rockefeller" family. It was Jesse, however, who apparently buried the obelisk.

"I'm told that he knew his wife would not live in a house with graves nearby, so he buried the marker before she saw it," Mr. McNeil said.

Mr. McNeil said he remembered the obelisk standing there, under the hemlock, a tree that I'm told traditionally indicates gravesites.

"The Thomas Paine cottage and museum in New Rochelle contains a smaller, square tombstone representing Paine's original burial site, but George Richardson, the son of the curator, Mary Alice Richardson, said he could not find it yesterday."

Mr. McNeil said that a local account had identified John G. Lasher as a descendant of Sebastian Loscher, who came from Germany in 1710 and settled in a German town area of Tivoli.

Thomas Paine, a Quaker, came to America in 1774 and soon became interested in the increasing difficulties between the colony and England. He published "Common Sense" in January 1776, describing the folly of the monarchical system and advocating government by the consent of the people.

He later returned to England and wrote the "Rights of Man," which was directed against the detractors of the French Revolution. He was prosecuted for attacking English institutions but fled to Paris, where he attacked the Bible in the "Age of Reason." There he was imprisoned.

He returned to the United States in 1802 but found that he was ostracized here for having written a venomous "letter to Washington" some years earlier. After his death several years later, two Englishmen "who felt he had not been properly appreciated here came over to take his remains that he was reinterred here," Mr. Richardson said.

He was never reburied in New Rochelle or, as far as is known, buried in England.

CATS' MUTILATION LAID TO MUSEUM

Natural History Is Accused of Inhumane Experiments

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr.
The American Museum of Natural History has spent almost \$500,000 over the last 15 years in a study of the sex lives of cats involving experiments that animal rights groups have deplored as cruel and inhumane.

The groups yesterday began their second week of picketing at the museum, on Central Park West between 79th and 81st Streets. They say the experiments involve testing for changes in the sexual activities of cats as a result of:

- Blinding by the destruction of the optic nerves.
- Deafening by the destruction of a portion of the inner ear.
- Eliminating the sense of smell by the destruction of the olfactory center of the brain.
- Removing nerves in the penis of kittens.
- Surgically injuring sections of the brain.
- "Electrophysiological" testing, in which the cats die after electrical stimulation to the genitals.

40-Year History

Ann Breen, the manager of development and public affairs for the museum, acknowledged that the institution engaged in experiments on animals and had done so for 40 years. But she had no comment on the alleged experiments on cats or on the accusations by the animal-rights groups.

"It is too complicated to explain over the telephone," Miss Breen said. She also added that Dr. Lester R. Aronson, the chairman and curator of the museum's department of animal behavior, who is in charge of the experiments, would not be permitted to discuss the project.

In a printed statement given out at the museum yesterday, officials denied that the experiments were inhumane or cruel. They said they were being conducted to increase our "knowledge and understanding of nature."

According to documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and made available by the Society for Animal Rights, the museum has received \$427,753 in Federal funds for experimentation on animals.

The documents show that in 1974 the museum experimented on 74 cats and kittens.

Heleen Jones, the president of the Society for Animal Rights, said animals that did not die during experimentation were killed afterward.

The museum had no comment but earlier this year, Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson, its director, said, "If anything had distinguished this museum it has been its freedom to study whatever it chooses without regard to its demonstrable practical value. We intend to maintain that tradition."

The museum's application for an additional \$155,000 to continue the experiments from 1974 to 1979 included requests for glass fiber and stainless-steel cages. Experimenters said they had found old wooden cages "difficult to keep clean and vermin-free." They said the cages did not "meet with the approval of our consulting veterinarian."

A request was also made for funds to construct special testing pens and transfer cages as a safety device for certain animals that the researchers feared could be "difficult or impossible to handle in the ordinary manner" as a result of the experiments.

Researchers at the museum's department of animal behavior have conducted a number of other experiments with animals to examine such things as the bi-social factors affecting the schooling fish, the evolution of emotional behavior in mammals, the elaborate courtship procedures of the ring dove and the relationship of a species of beetle and the army ant to bird navigation.



Demonstrators picket under statue of Theodore Roosevelt outside the American Museum of Natural History.



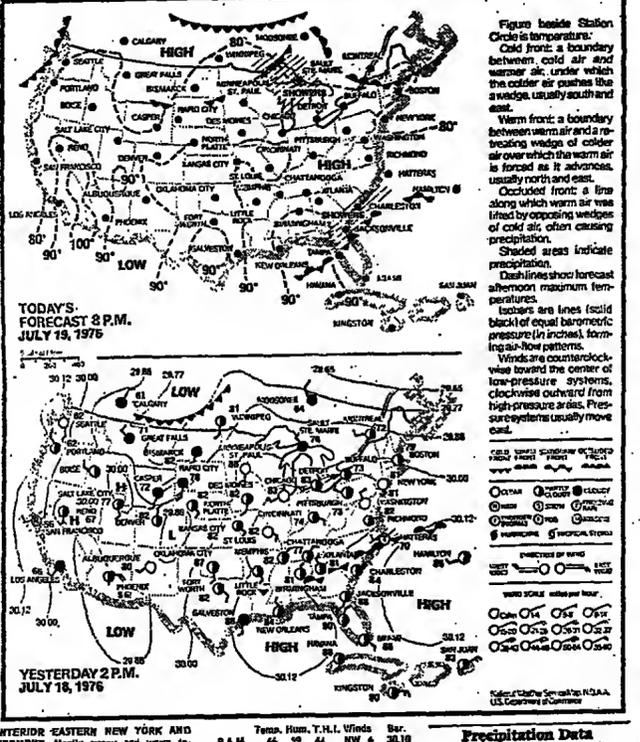
Jack McNeil inspects two pieces of a marble obelisk he found in Tivoli, N.Y., while digging a trench.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Sunny, warm and dry weather was enjoyed in the metropolitan area and throughout the Northeast yesterday. Heavy thunderstorms reached from southwestern Texas into southern Louisiana and along the Gulf Coast. Other heavy thunderstorms developed over southern Georgia and the eastern portions of the Carolinas. A few thunderstorms were found scattered over the Plains States and the Rockies. The remainder of the nation experienced generally clear and pleasant weather.

Sunny, hot weather is forecast for the metropolitan area and most of the Northeast today. Scattered showers and thundershowers are expected from northern Florida through the Gulf Coast and into the central Rockies and the Western portions of the Dakotas. It will be cloudy along the northern Pacific Coast. Warm weather is expected in the central Plains States and cool temperatures are predicted in northern Maine. The rest of the nation will have near normal temperatures accompanied by clear to partly cloudy skies.



Forecast

NEW YORK CITY—Sunny and very warm today and tomorrow, clear tonight. High today from 85 to 90, low tonight in the upper 60s. South to southwesterly winds about 10 to 15 miles an hour today, becoming variable at less than 10 miles an hour tonight. Precipitation probability near zero through tomorrow.

LONG ISLAND AND WEST ISLAND SOUND—Sunny and very warm today and tomorrow, clear tonight. High today from 85 to 90, low tonight in the upper 60s. South to southwesterly winds about 10 to 15 miles an hour today, becoming variable at less than 10 miles an hour tonight. Precipitation probability near zero through tomorrow.

NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—Sunny and very warm today and tomorrow, clear tonight. High today from 85 to 90, low tonight in the upper 60s. South to southwesterly winds about 10 to 15 miles an hour today, becoming variable at less than 10 miles an hour tonight. Precipitation probability near zero through tomorrow.

SOUTH JERSEY AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Sunny and very warm today and tomorrow, clear tonight. High today from 85 to 90, low tonight in the upper 60s. South to southwesterly winds about 10 to 15 miles an hour today, becoming variable at less than 10 miles an hour tonight. Precipitation probability near zero through tomorrow.

CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS—Sunny and very warm today and tomorrow, clear tonight. High today from 85 to 90, low tonight in the upper 60s. South to southwesterly winds about 10 to 15 miles an hour today, becoming variable at less than 10 miles an hour tonight. Precipitation probability near zero through tomorrow.

Extended Forecast

(Wednesday through Friday)

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND—Fair Wednesday, chance of showers Thursday, fair Friday. Daytime highs will average in the mid-80s, while overnight lows will average in the mid-60s.

TEMPERATURE DATA

(18-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Lowest 48 at 5:40 A.M.
Highest 88 at 2:40 P.M.
Moon 77.

Normal on this date 77.
Departure from normal—5.
Departure this month—5.
Departure this year—9.21.
Lowest this date last year 72.
Lowest this date last month 75.
Lowest temperature this date, 57 in 1925.
Highest temperature this date, 91 in 1924.
Lowest mean this date, 90 in 1923.
Highest mean this date, 87 in 1924.

PRECIPITATION DATA

(24-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Total hours since 7 A.M. 1.0
Total this month to date, 1.0
Total for year to date, 1.0
Normal this month, 3.02
Days with precipitation this date, 30
Days with precipitation this month, 11
Largest amount this month, 11.29 in 1927.

SUN AND MOON

(Scheduled by the Nautical Almanac Office)

The sun rises today at 5:39 A.M.; sets at 7:58 P.M. It will rise tomorrow at 5:40 A.M. and set at 7:57 P.M. The moon rises today at 12:24 A.M. and will rise tomorrow at 12:24 A.M.

PLANETS

(New York City)

Mercury—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Venus—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Saturn—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Jupiter—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Mars—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Uranus—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Neptune—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.
Pluto—Rises 6:30 A.M.; sets 5:55 P.M.

U.S. Cities

City	Low	High	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
Albany	59	78	S	Partly	0.00
Albuquerque	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albany	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albuquerque	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albany	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albuquerque	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albany	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albuquerque	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albany	62	82	S	Clear	0.00
Albuquerque	62	82	S	Clear	0.00

Abroad

City	Low	High	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
London	62	78	S	Partly	0.00
Paris	65	80	S	Partly	0.00
Rome	68	83	S	Partly	0.00
Moscow	55	70	S	Partly	0.00
Delhi	75	90	S	Partly	0.00
Tokyo	70	85	S	Partly	0.00
Sydney	65	80	S	Partly	0.00
Auckland	60	75	S	Partly	0.00
Wellington	58	73	S	Partly	0.00
Christchurch	55	70	S	Partly	0.00

RAIN HELPS CREWS CURB FIRE IN WEST

GRAND VALLEY, Colo., July 18 (UPI)—Scattered afternoon showers today helped firefighters contain a blaze that has consumed more than 380 acres of timber and caused the death of four men, a Bureau of Land Management spokesman said.

"The showers really helped us a lot," said the spokesman, Pat Archer. "The first boss declared the blaze contained late today and he predicted it would be under control by early Monday."

The fire broke out Thursday in the Piñon pine and juniper forest on the western slope of Colorado. Officials said the blaze was apparently caused by lightning.

The first victim was a slurry bomber pilot, identified as Donald Goodman, who was dropping chemical retardant on the fire. He was killed Friday. The three other victims were Forest Service firefighters—Steve Furry, Tony Clark and Scott Nelson. They were killed Saturday.

Shipping/Mails

Line	Destination	Departure
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 20
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 21
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 22
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 23
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 24
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 25
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 26
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 27
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 28
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 29

Shipping/Mails

Line	Destination	Departure
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 20
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 21
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 22
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 23
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 24
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 25
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 26
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 27
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 28
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 29

Shipping/Mails

Line	Destination	Departure
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 20
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 21
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 22
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 23
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 24
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 25
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 26
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 27
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 28
Trans-Atlantic	London	July 29

ARCHITECTS SCORED ON HOUSING PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI)—A Government-financed report released today gives architects part of the blame for the increasing vandalism, burglaries and muggings in huge apartment projects.

Instead of utopias shared by people of all ages and ways of life, the architects have brought about a "do man's land" of crime and decay in the projects, the study said.

The study was prepared by Oscar Newman for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. He proposes replacing the projects with small enclaves of "defensible space" occupied by families that are as alike as possible.

The report defined "Defensible space" as "one in which the physical environment is broken down into defined enclaves that can be readily controlled and monitored by the residents themselves."

The report also said the buildings should be designed to meet the needs of the particular types of occupants—for example the less the families have in common, the smaller the enclaves should be.

"One welfare family can normally be accommodated easily in a middle-income walkup building designed with only six families sharing an entry," the study said. But it said that on a larger scale, the same ratio could "produce high vandalism and crime rates and cause the building to deteriorate quickly."

18 Injured in New Orleans As Rock Fans Fight Police

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 (UPI)—Rock music fans with beer cans and bottles battled policemen, who used clubs, in scattered skirmishes at a concert last night attended by 50,000 persons in Tulane Stadium.

Four officers, including one with a broken leg, and 10 civilians were treated at hospitals after the melee. Another four officers were treated at the stadium. Most of the injuries were minor. Six fans treated at a hospital were arrested for assaulting police officers, resisting arrest and disturbing the peace.

Witnesses said the incident started after concert-goers poured beer on four officers making arrests for apparent marijuana violations, and the police began swinging their clubs.

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PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES 5100-5102	INSURANCE INSURED FOR COLLISION TO CALIF. FLAID—947-DEPENDABLE CAR TRAVEL NEW JERSEY CALL 26
Public Notices —\$100	LOST AND FOUND 5103-5104
AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY Helping seamen in distress since 1874. 200 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn. Tel. 463-2222. Principal Manager of the Society is David W. P. Jenett.	REWARD CASH for return of baby, initials F.R.S. in N.Y.C. July 16, 1976. Call 462-5532 or 462-5533.
COMMERCIAL NOTICES —\$100	DOG LOST (2) FOUND (1) 151-241-1234 or 1232-1234

Israelis Report With Munitions

TEL AVIV, July 18 (UPI)—The Israeli Navy's Greek freighter captures from Egypt's forces in Lebanon sources said today.

A patrol boat's engine broke, and the crew called for help. The crew members said their cargo melons, the search of the boat, turned up taken aboard at A including shells for the cargo was a 1000-gram units via 1

Special to The New CAIRO, July 18 sources here said munitions had been sent in forces in a Greek ship seize

SPORTS

7:30-11:00 PM

away from it all

Public and Commercial Notices

PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES 5100-5102	INSURANCE INSURED FOR COLLISION TO CALIF. FLAID—947-DEPENDABLE CAR TRAVEL NEW JERSEY CALL 26
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GLORIA SCHAFFER SENATE NOMINEE

Connecticut Official Named by Democrats to Oppose Weicker in November

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times
HARTFORD, July 18—Secretary of the State Gloria Schaffer, the leading vote-getter in the Connecticut elections two years ago, was chosen today to be the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate.

Her only competition, and it called, came from Donald J. Irwin, a former Congressman from Norwalk. In the crowded, decorated Bushnell Memorial Hall, he argued before the delegates at the Democratic State Convention that only he could wage the tough campaign needed to unseat the Republican incumbent, Lowell P. Weicker.

In the same hall yesterday at the Republican State Convention, Senator Weicker received his party's endorsement to seek a second six-year term. The Democratic convention went overwhelmingly for Mrs. Schaffer, giving her 1,114 votes to only 60 for Mr. Irwin, denying him even the 20 percent he needed to qualify for a second chance in a primary election in September.

Other Women Seek Post

Four women in the United States are seeking election to the United States Senate. Only Mrs. Schaffer has won her party's nomination. The others, all of whom are Democrats and all of whom still face primary contests, are Bella S. Abzug of New York, Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii and Carolyn Warner of Arizona.

In her acceptance speech today, Mrs. Schaffer laid out the broad lines of her campaign against Senator Weicker, most of it designed apparently to suggest that the business had taken care of big business interests at the expense of ordinary people.

"Rarely has a Senator voted so blatantly against the best interests of his state," Mrs. Schaffer asserted. "Rarely have the people been so badly served."

A public-opinion poll conducted recently for the Republicans by Cambridge Studies Inc. shows Senator Weicker leading Mrs. Schaffer by 2 to 1—58 percent to 29 percent, with 13 percent of the voters undecided.

Well Known to Voters

"The only poll that matters is the one in November," Mrs. Schaffer said. Both she and Senator Weicker are well known to Connecticut voters, he mainly for his aggressiveness as a member of the Senate Watergate Committee three years ago and she in the rather visible, uncontroversial position of Secretary of the State.

As Connecticut's chief elections official for two terms, Mrs. Schaffer has fought to reform campaign financing laws and election laws, to regulate lobbyists and to expand voting opportunities for the elderly, the handicapped and absentee voters.

Mrs. Schaffer fought only one losing election campaign in the State House of Representatives before she was elected to six successive two-year terms to the State Senate.

She was left off the Democratic ticket at the state convention in 1970 after a night of ticket balancing by party leaders and had to take her fight to the convention floor to get her name put back on.

It was a disastrous year for Democrats, but Mrs. Schaffer was elected and ran ahead of everyone else on the ticket, even ahead of some Republicans, including Senator Weicker. Two years ago she ran ahead of everyone on both tickets.

Studies Assail Management of U.S. Arms Sales in Iran

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters)—United States military advisers are giving Iran's armed forces conflicting advice and in some cases providing inadequate supervision of American military sales to the country, according to two State Department studies made public today.

The studies were made public by Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who characterized the military-sales program in Iran as "a managerial nightmare." One study reported that while the Army and the Air Force were trying to speed Iran's purchase of a computer system, the Navy objected to the proposal.

Similarly, while the Air Force recommended that Iran hire 100 American military personnel as computer programmers, the United States military mission in Iran cautioned that the move might violate American law.

In the second study, State Department investigators said they found the Pentagon's monitoring of the performance of American military contractors in Iran "totally inadequate" in some instances.

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\$396	\$337	\$59

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